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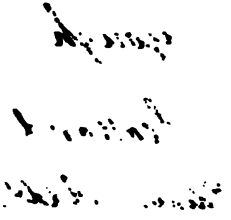

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PICTURE

OF

EDINBURGH;

CONTAINING

A HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY,

WITH A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF EVERY REMARKABLE OBJECT IN, OR ESTABLISHMENT CONNECTED WITH, THE SCOTTISH METROPOLIS.

By J. STARK.

ILLUSTRATED WITH A PLAN, AND UPWARDS OF THIRTY ENGRAVINGS ON WOOD.

Here Wealth still swells the golden tide,
As busy Trade his labours plies;
There Architecture's noble pride
Bids elegance and splendour rise;
Here Justice from her native skies,
High wields her balance and her rod;
There Learning, with his eagle eyes,
Seeks Science in her coy abode.
BURNS.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED BY J. STARK,
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1806.

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TO THE

PRINCIPAL AND PROFESSORS

OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,

THIS

PICTURE

OF A CITY,

WHICH OWES SO MUCH OF ITS CELEBRITY

TO THEIR EXERTIONS,

IS HUMBLY INSCRIBED, BY

J. STARK.

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PICTURE

OF

EDINBURGH.

HISTORY.

THE origin of Edinburgh, like that of most other ancient cities, is involved in much obscurity. Without adverting to the fabulous accounts given by authors of the derivation of its name, or their conjectures about its first possessors, it may be remarked, that it is situated in that part of the country which formed, in the days of Agricola, the Roman province of Valentia; though it does not appear that there existed, at that time, any fort or town on the spot where Edinburgh now stands. On the departure of the Ro-

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mans from Britain, this district fell into the hands of the Saxon invaders, under their leaders Octa and Ebusa, in the year 452; and it continued in their possession till the defeat of Egfrid, king of Northumberland, by the Picts, in 685. The Saxon kings of Northumberland re-conquered it in the ninth century; and it was retained by their successors till about the year 956, when it was given up to Indulphus king of Scotland.

The natural situation of Edinburgh, on the ridge of a steep hill, terminated at one end by an inaccessible rock, must early have marked it out as a fit place, either for security or defence, in a barbarous age. Many of the most ancient forts in Scotland are in situations such as this; and it is not to be supposed, that a spot so easily rendered impregnable as the site of Edinburgh castle, would be long unoccupied by a fortress of some kind or other, in a district of country so often exposed to predatory incursions. An ancient writer (Simeon of Durham) mentions the town of *Edwineburch* as existing in the middle of the eighth century. Without resorting, therefore, to Celtic derivations, it is probable, that this city may have received its first foundation and name from the Northumbrian prince Edwin, during the possession of this part of Scotland by the Saxon invaders.

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By what prince Edinburgh was constituted into a royal borough is uncertain. It appears, however, to have early enjoyed that privilege; for David I, in his charter of foundation of the abbey of Holyroodhouse, in the year 1128, mentions the town by the title of "*burgo meo de Edwines-burg.*" As this prince, however, is generally supposed to have been the first who erected royal boroughs in Scotland, it is more than probable that Edinburgh is to him indebted for this distinction. By the charter of erection of the abbey above mentioned, David I. granted to the canons forty shillings yearly out of the revenues of the town; forty-eight shillings more from the same, in case of the failure of certain duties payable from the king's revenue; the church or chapel of its castle; the tithes of its mills; one half of the tallow, lard, and hides of the beasts killed in the city; and a spot or piece of ground in his town of Edwinesburg.

For a long time after this period Edinburgh seems to have been a place of but little note. Situated on the southern side of the Frith of Forth, in a country so much exposed to the inroads of the English, the inducements to reside in it in those unsettled times must have been few, and the possession of property in it very insecure. In the reign of Alexander II, (*anno* 1215), a parliament

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was held in this city for the first time; but it was not till after the year 1456, when parliaments continued to be held in it regularly, that Edinburgh was looked upon as the capital of Scotland.

Owing to the want of written records, little is known of the history of the city before this period. The oldest charter in the archives of the town is one granted by king Robert I, May 28, 1329, in which he bestows upon Edinburgh the town of Leith, with its harbour and mills; and his grandson, John earl of Carrick, who afterwards ascended the throne by the name of Robert III, conferred upon the burgesses the singular privilege of erecting houses in the Castle, upon the sole condition of their being persons of good fame.

In the year 1461, a considerable privilege was conferred on the city by Henry VI. of England. That prince had been expelled his kingdom, and obliged to take refuge in Scotland. The inhabitants of Edinburgh, during his residence in the city, treated him with a kindness and hospitality which does honour to the age; and Henry, grateful for the favours he received, granted them liberty, by his letters patent, to trade to all the English ports, on the same terms with his subjects the citizens of London. As, however, this unfor-

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tunate prince was never restored, this mark of his gratitude was not attended with any benefit to the city.

The citizens of Edinburgh having distinguished themselves, in 1482, in behalf of James III, when that prince was at variance with his nobles, he granted them two charters, in which, among other privileges, the provost was made hereditary high sheriff within the city, an office which is still enjoyed by the chief magistrate. The town-council were, at the same time, invested with the power of making laws and statutes for the government of the city; and the incorporated trades, as a mark of the royal gratitude for their loyalty, were presented with a banner or standard, with a liberty to display the same in defence of their own rights, or in those of their king and country. This standard, which has since been known by the name of the *Blue Blanket*, still exists, and is always placed in the possession of the Convener of the Trades for the time being.

In the year 1497, that disease, which in the progress of luxury has been denominated the *fashionable*, first made its appearance in Edinburgh. A considerable degree of alarm was excited; it was accounted a species of plague; and measures were taken to prevent the spreading of the supposed contagion. The privy-council, on

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this occasion, sent the magistrates a letter, in which they ordered, "that all maner of personis, being within the fredome of this burgh, quhilk are infectit, or has bene infectit and uncurit of this said contagious plage callit the *grandgore*, devoyd, red, and pass furth of this toun, and compeir upoun the sandis of Leith, at ten houris before none, and thair sall have and fynd botis reddie in the havin ordanit to thame be the officaris of this burgh, reddelie furneist with victualls, to have them to the Inch, and thair to remane quhill God provyde for thair health." The letter further ordered, that if any infected persons were found after this notice who did not comply with the command contained in it, "thay and ilk ane of thame sall be byrnt on the cheike with the marking irne, that they may be kennit in tyme to cum." The place to which the persons affected with this disease were thus ordered was Inchkeith, a small island in the middle of the Frith of Forth.

In the year 1504, the tract of ground to the southward of the city, called the Borough Moor or Myre, seems to have been totally covered with wood, though it now affords no vestige of its ever having been in such a state. The quantity, however, was at that time so great, that the town-council enacted, that whoever should pur-

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chase as much of the wood as was sufficient to make a new front to their house, might extend it seven feet farther into the street. The effect of this act was such, that in a short time Edinburgh was filled with houses of wood instead of stone; and the principal street, the beauty of which consisted in the height of its buildings and its spacious width, was reduced fourteen feet in breadth.

In the reign of James IV. the citizens of Edinburgh distinguished themselves by their loyalty and heroism. James naturally possessed all that bravery, and those romantic notions of honour which are calculated to procure esteem among a martial people; and perhaps no prince was ever more beloved by his subjects. In the unfortunate expedition into England, which these notions inspired, such was the zeal of the people for the king's glory, that he was followed by as gallant an army as ever any of his ancestors had led upon the territories of England. A considerable number of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, headed by the earl of Angus their provost, joined the royal army, and shared in its defeat at the fatal field of Flowden, in 1513. The news of this disaster soon reaching the capital, the citizens were no doubt thrown into some degree of consternation; but, far from giving way to tu-

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mult or despair, their spirits rose under the impending danger, and their conduct on this occasion displayed a firmness and energy which has seldom been paralelled. A proclamation was issued, ordering all the inhabitants capable of bearing arms immediately to appear in their best military accoutrements, and to march and join their provost, under the forfeiture of life and goods; that the citizens, at the tolling of the common bell, should repair to the president's in their military dress, to defend the town against the attempts of the enemy. All women were discharged from crying and clamouring in the streets, on pain of banishment; and it was recommended to them to repair to the church, and pray for success to the army, and at other times should mind their business at home, and not incumber the streets with their presence. It was afterwards ordered, that every fourth man should keep watch at night; and five hundred pounds Scottish money were raised to purchase artillery, and repair the fortifications of the city.

The alarm occasioned by this defeat having subsided, the inhabitants were relieved from the trouble of watching at night; but, to prevent surprise in future, a militia was raised for the defence of the city, which has continued to the present time, and is now known by the name of

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the *Town Guard*. During the general consternation which succeeded the defeat at Flowden, the plague raged with violence in Edinburgh, and carried off great numbers; which occasioned several acts of council being issued, ordering various measures for stopping the progress of the contagion.

In 1542 Edinburgh was plundered and burnt by the English forces under the earl of Hartford. Henry VIII. of England was ambitious of joining the Scottish crown to his own by the marriage of the young queen of Scots to his only son Edward. The earl of Arran, at that time regent, entered into a treaty with Henry for this purpose; but the intrigues of cardinal Beaton prevented it from being carried into execution. The English monarch was too high-spirited tamely to bear this indignity; two hundred sail of vessels entered the Frith of Forth; and, having landed their forces, took and burned Leith and Edinburgh, plundered the adjacent country, and retired in safety to the English borders. These towns, however, soon recovered from their ruinous state, and Edinburgh rose more splendid than ever.

A few years after this Edinburgh again fell into the hands of the English under the earl of Hartford, after the defeat of the Scottish army at Pin-

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key; but, though exposed to pillage, it at this time escaped conflagration.

The progress of the reformation of religion, which had by this time spread over the most part of Europe, occasioned several disturbances in Edinburgh. That progress had been much facilitated by the regent Arran, who in his first parliament consented to an act, by which the laity were permitted to read the Scriptures in their native tongue. Some of the more glaring of the popish absurdities, which had long imposed on the ignorance and credulity of mankind, were thus easily detected and exposed to public ridicule. Several of the most powerful of the Scottish barons embraced the reformed doctrines; and, urged on by the bold eloquence of John Knox, who had begun about this time to harangue publicly against popery, a great majority of the nation soon declared in favour of the reformation. For the defence of their new tenets, they formed themselves into a body, known by the name of the *Congregation*; and in spite of the efforts of Mary of Guise, who had succeeded Arran in the regency, they soon made themselves masters of the principal cities in Scotland. The congregational army, wherever it came, kindled or spread the flame of reformation, and unfortunately, in the ardour of zeal, the utmost excesses of violence

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were committed upon the popish religious establishments; even the very buildings being razed. At a solemn procession in Edinburgh, in which the statue of St. Giles, the tutelar saint of the city, was carried through the streets in great pomp, the indignant populace dispersed the priests and monks, and tore the effigy of the saint in pieces. Then, as Knox expresses himself, "Dagon was left without head or hands; down goes the cross; off go the surplices, round caps, and coronets with the crowns. The grey-friars gaped; the black-friars blew; the priests panted and fled; and happy was he that got first to the house; for such a sudden fray came never among the generations of Antichrist within this realm before."

The magistrates of Edinburgh, on hearing of the approach of the army of the Congregation, had very providently sent commissioners to Linlithgow to intreat the leaders of it that they would spare their churches and religious houses; the former to be employed in the protestant worship, and the latter for reformed seminaries. In the mean time they ordered all the gates to be shut, except those of the Netherbow and West-port, which were guarded by twelve men each. A guard of sixty men was likewise ordered for the security of St. Giles's church; and the stalls in

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the choir were removed to the Tolbooth for their greater safety. But the lords of the Congregation having arrived at Edinburgh, in July 1559, the boisterous Knox, was appointed minister of the city. Not satisfied that any of the religious houses should remain entire, he daily harangued against the "monuments of idolatry" they contained, and easily urged on the populace to destroy all the statues and ornaments of the church of St. Giles. He even insisted, "that the true way to banish the rooks was to pull down their nests." In consequence of this most satisfactory argument, an act was passed by the states, for demolishing all cloisters and abbey churches in the kingdom *. The reformation continuing to gain ground in Edinburgh, a number of the inhabi-

* The following is the copy of an order for the demolition of the images and other ornaments of the cathedral church of Dunkeld.

"Traist Friends,

After maist hartly commendation, we pray you faill not to pass incontinent to the kyrk of Dunkeld, and tak down the haill images thereof, and bring forth to the kyrk-yard, and byrn thaym oppinly; and sicklyk cast doun the altairs, and purge the kyrk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye; And this ye faill not to do, as

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lants of the city, now sent a message to the queen regent, in answer to a gentle remonstrance she had made, in which they asserted their resolution of maintaining the doctrines they had espoused, and asserted the "mess and the papis haill religioun to be without the word of God, altogether superstitious, damnable idolatrie, and of the Devill."[2]

The queen regent, in the mean time, resided at Dunbar, and prudently gave way to a torrent which her force was not able to resist. The leaders of the Congregation, conceiving the work to be already done, and dazzled with the success

---

ye will do us singular emplesur; and so comittis you to the protection of God.—From Edinbourygh the xii. of August 1560.

Argyle.
(Signed) James Stewart.
Ruthven."

"Faill not but ye tak guid heyd that neyther the dasks, windocks, nor durris, be ony ways hurt or broken, eyther glassin wark or iron wark."

This letter is addressed on the back:

"To our Trayst Freyndis, the Lairds of Arntely and Kinwyld."

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which had attended their exertions, soon dismissed their followers. Mary, who only waited for such an opportunity, advanced unexpectedly by a sudden march in the night with all her forces, and, appearing before Edinburgh, filled the city with the utmost alarm. A considerable number of troops also arrived to her assistance from France. These she commanded immediately to fortify Leith; and, to bring that town entirely under their command, the French turned out a great part of the ancient inhabitants, and took possession of their houses. Edinburgh was also seized; and the church of St. Giles being purified from the profane ministrations of the reformers, by a new and solemn consecration, the rites of the Romish church were re-established.

This conduct of the queen regent once more roused the lords of the Congregation; they saw their error, and to repair it again had recourse to arms. It was but a small part of the French auxiliaries which had as yet arrived; and the fortifications of Leith, though begun, were far from being complete. Under these circumstances of disadvantage, they conceived it possible to surprise the queen's party, and by one decisive blow to prevent all future bloodshed and contention. Full of these expectations, they advanced rapidly towards Edinburgh with a numerous

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army; but the queen retired into Leith, determined to wait patiently the arrival of new reinforcements. The leaders of the Congregation immediately called a convention of the whole peers, barons, and representatives of boroughs who adhered to their party, in which it was decided, that the queen should be deprived of the office of regent, which she had exercised, in their opinion, so much to the detriment of the kingdom.

The leaders of the Congregation soon found, however, that their zeal had engaged them in an undertaking beyond their strength. In an attempt to assault Leith, the French troops beat them back, and, pursuing them to the gates of Edinburgh, were on the point of entering it along with them. On this occasion terror and alarm filled the city, and many of the inhabitants began to consult their safety by flight. The forces of the Congregation seemed also dismayed and irresolute, and the queen's partizans in the town began openly to insult them. A few of the nobles at length ventured to face the enemy, who, after plundering some houses in the suburbs, retired with their booty, and delivered the city from this dreadful alarm. This affair happened in October 1559.

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A second skirmish, which happened a few days after, was not more fortunate; and, not thinking themselves secure within the walls of Edinburgh, the army of the Congregation departed at midnight, and marched without halting till they arrived at Stirling. In this situation they resolved to apply for assistance to England. Elizabeth had observed the growing power of the French faction with a jealous eye, and she was not averse to any measures that might tend to lessen it. A fleet of ships was sent to the assistance of the Congregation, and an army of six thousand foot and two thousand horse arrived to cooperate by land. The French army in Leith was soon forced to capitulate, and leave the kingdom, and the protestant leaders became possessed of the whole sovereign authority.

A parliament was soon after held, in which sanction was given to a Confession of Faith presented to them by the reformed teachers; and, to keep pace with the parliament, the town-council of Edinburgh passed an act, in which they ordered, that all idolaters (papists), whoremongers, and harlots, should be banished the city; the former, after being exposed at the market-cross for the space of six hours; and the latter, after being carried in a cart, as a public spectacle, for the first offence, should be burnt

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on the cheek for the second, and suffer death for the third. The fortifications of Leith were at this time demolished, by an order of the council, to prevent foreign forces from again occupying them to the prejudice of the liberties of the kingdom.

In the month of August 1561, Mary queen of Scots arrived at Leith from France, to take possession of the throne of her fathers, and was received by her subjects with every demonstration of welcome and regard. On the first of September she made her public entry into Edinburgh with great pomp. Nothing was neglected which could express the duty and affection of the citizens towards their sovereign. But, amidst these demonstrations of regard, the genius and sentiments of the nation discovered themselves in a circumstance, which, though inconsiderable of itself, ought not to be overlooked. As it was the mode of the times to exhibit many pageants at every public solemnity, most of these, on this occasion, were contrived to be representations of the vengeance which the Almighty, according to the Sacred Writings, has inflicted upon idolaters. Even while they studied to amuse and to flatter the queen, her subjects could not refrain from testifying their abhorrence of the religion in which she had been educated.

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Though the queen had consented, through the influence of her ministers, most of whom were zealous protestants, to protect and tolerate the reformed doctrine, yet she herself was naturally devoted to the Romish religion. During her absence on a progress into the west, in 1563, mass continued to be celebrated in her chapel at Holyroodhouse. The multitude of persons who openly resorted thither gave great offence to the citizens of Edinburgh, who, being free from the restraint which the royal presence inspired, assembled in a riotous manner, interrupted the service, and filled those who were present with the utmost consternation. Two of the ringleaders who were engaged in this tumult were seized, and a day appointed for their trial.

John Knox, who esteemed the zeal of these persons laudable, and their conduct meritorious, considered them as sufferers in a good cause; and, in order to screen them from danger, issued circular letters, requiring all who professed the true religion, or were concerned for the preservation of it, to assemble at Edinburgh on the day of trial, and by their presence to comfort and assist their distressed brethren. One of these letters fell accidentally into the queen's hands. To assemble the subjects without the authority of the sovereign was construed to be high treason;

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and a resolution was taken to prosecute Knox for that crime before the privy-council. Happily for him his judges were zealous protestants; and after a long hearing, in which perhaps partiality prevented justice, he was unanimously acquitted.

The town-council of Edinburgh, about this time, caused the picture of St. Giles to be cut out of the town's standard, and the Thistle to be inserted in its stead; and ordained, such was their zeal for the protestant doctrines, that no person should be chosen into any office in the city but such as were of the reformed religion. They likewise enacted, that all persons convicted of the crime of fornication should be ducked in a certain place of the North Loch, where there was a pillar erected for that purpose.

In 1566, after the murder of Darnley and the queen's marriage with Bothwell, a considerable body of the nobles, under an apprehension that Bothwell wished to get the person of the young prince James into his power, entered into an association for the defence of his person. Mary published a proclamation on this occasion, requiring her subjects to take arms, and to join her husband by a day appointed. The confederate lords in the mean time raised an army and advanced from Stirling to Edinburgh, while Both-

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well and the queen retired to Dunbar. The earl of Huntly endeavoured in vain to animate the inhabitants to defend the city against the army of the nobles; they entered without opposition, and were instantly joined by many of the citizens, whose zeal became the firmest support of their cause. Mary soon after surrendered herself to the nobles at Pinkey, near Musselburgh, and was conducted to Edinburgh, where the streets were crowded with multitudes whom zeal or curiosity had drawn together to behold such an unusual scene. The queen worn out with fatigue, covered with dust, and bedewed with tears, was exposed as a spectacle to her own subjects, and led to the provost's house. "But the people beheld the deplorable situation of their sovereign with insensibility; and so strong was their persuasion of her guilt, that the sufferings of their queen did not in any degree mitigate their resentment, or procure her that sympathy, which is seldom denied to unfortunate princes."

Mary was afterwards confined as a prisoner in the castle of Lochleven, and forced to resign the crown of Scotland in favour of her infant son. On this occasion the town-council sent three of their number to Stirling, to represent the city at the coronation of James VI.

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A considerable riot took place in Edinburgh in the year 1567, on account of the populace being prevented by the magistrates from making a play called *Robinhood*. The rioters seized on the city gates, and committed several outrages on the principal inhabitants. One of the ring-leaders being committed to custody, was about to be punished for the offence; but a crowd assembling, broke open the prison, released the criminal, and assaulted the magistrates, who were assembled in the Tolbooth, their usual place of meeting. The magistrates, apprehensive of the danger to which they were exposed, and deprived of all means of procuring to themselves relief, were under the necessity of granting an obligation not to prosecute any person on account of this disturbance.

In the following year the plague seems again to have visited Edinburgh, as appears from several regulations issued by the council to prevent the progress of the contagion.

During the commotions which distracted the country after Mary's retreat into England, Edinburgh suffered much from the divided interests of the different factions, being sometimes in the possession of the one, and at other times under the power of the other. In the year 1571, during the regency of Lennox, Kirkaldy of Grange,

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a brave officer, having in vain endeavoured to form a coalition among the contending parties, declared for the captive queen, and held the castle of Edinburgh, of which he was governor, in her name. He then issued a proclamation, declaring Lennox's authority to be unlawful and usurped, and commanded all who favoured his cause to leave the town within six hours; seized the arms belonging to the citizens; planted a battery on the steeple of St. Giles; repaired the walls, and fortified the gates of the city; and, though the affections of the citizens leaned a different way, held out the metropolis against the regent. Huntly, Home, Herries, and other chiefs of that faction, repaired to Edinburgh with their followers; and, having received a small sum of money and some ammunition from France, formed no contemptible army within the walls. On the other side, Morton fortified Leith, and the regent joined him with a considerable body of men. The queen's party was not strong enough to induce them to take the field against the regent with the prospect of success, nor was his superiority so great as to enable him to undertake the siege of the castle or of the town.

A short time before Edinburgh fell into the hands of his enemies, the regent had summoned a parliament to meet in that place. In order to

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prevent any objection against the lawfulness of the meeting, the members obeyed the proclamation as exactly as possible, and assembled in a house at the head of the Canongate, which, though without the walls, lies within the liberties of the city. Kirkaldy exerted himself to the utmost to interrupt their meeting; but they were so strongly guarded that all his efforts were vain.

The kingdom, in the mean time, was desolated by all the miseries of civil war. Fellow citizens, friends, brothers, took different sides, and ranged themselves under the standards of the contending factions. *King's-men* and *Queen's-men* were names of distinction, which the inhabitants of every county, and of almost every town and village, adopted. Political hatred dissolved in a great measure all the ties of nature, and extinguished that reciprocal good-will and confidence, which are the sweetest bonds of society. Religious zeal too, mingled itself with these political distinctions, and contributed not a little to heighten and inflame them.

For nearly two years was this kind of predatory war carried on, with all the virulence which religious and political hatred could inspire. Nor was it in the field alone, and during the heat of battle, that this implacable rage appeared; both parties, for some time, hanged the prisoners they

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took, of whatever rank or quality, without mercy, and without a trial! At last a treaty was concluded between the leaders of the two factions; but Kirkaldy and several others refused to be comprehended in it. Morton, now regent, therefore solicited the assistance of the English queen, and sir William Drury was sent into Scotland with fifteen hundred foot, and a considerable train of artillery. The castle of Edinburgh was now besieged in form, and after a desperate resistance the garrison was forced to capitulate. Kirkaldy and his brave associates surrendered to the English commander upon promises of favourable treatment; but Elizabeth, without regarding the promises made in her name, gave them up to the regent, by whom Kirkaldy and his brother were hanged at the cross of Edinburgh.

The death of these men extinguished the remains of Mary's party in Scotland. James, a short time after, having arrived at the years of maturity, assumed the government into his own hands, and, on this occasion, ordered the town-council of Edinburgh to send one hundred of their choicest young citizens, to guard his person during the sitting of the parliament at Stirling. A parliament was afterwards appointed to be held at Edinburgh; and on the 17th of October 1579, James made his public entry into the city

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with great pomp. The citizens received him with the loudest acclamations of joy, and with many expensive pageants, according to the custom of the times. About two years after, the earl of Morton, formerly regent, and one of the busiest actors in the transactions which happened during the minority of the king, having fallen into disgrace at court, was by the influence of his enemies brought to trial, and condemned for his supposed concern in the murder of Darnley. This veteran statesman suffered death with the intrepidity which became the name of Douglas.

The spirit of fanaticism which succeeded the reformation not having yet subsided, violent commotions continued to take place in Edinburgh. These disturbances chiefly took their rise from the application of the maxim, that the church is totally independent of the state. This exemption from civil jurisdiction was a privilege which the popish ecclesiastics, admirable judges of whatever contributed to increase the lustre or power of their body, had long struggled for, and had at last obtained, not for their church only, but for her officers as individuals. Their reforming brethren, however much they differed with them in other points, heartily concurred with them in this. James, jealous to excess of his prerogative, was alarmed at the daring encroach-

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tients of the clergy; and, to prevent the revival of such a dangerous claim, resolved to punish Melvil, one of the ministers, and the head of the party, for some seditious doctrine he had uttered in a sermon at St. Andrews. Melvil, however, avoided his rage by flying into England; and the pulpits resounded with complaints, that the king had extinguished the light of learning in the kingdom, and deprived the church of the ablest and most faithful guardian of its liberties and discipline.

At a parliament held on the 22d of May 1584, the king, resolving still more to humble the church, procured such laws to be passed as tended totally to overturn its constitution and discipline. The refusing to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the privy-council; the pretending an exemption from the authority of the civil courts, were declared to be high treason. The holding assemblies, whether civil or ecclesiastical, without the king's permission or appointment; the uttering, either privately or publicly, in sermons or declamations, any false and scandalous reports against the king, his ancestors or ministers, were pronounced capital crimes.

When these laws were published at the cross of Edinburgh, according to the ancient custom, Mr. Robert Pont, minister of St. Cuthbert's, and

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one of the lords of session, solemnly protested against them, because they had been passed without the knowledge or consent of the church. All the ministers of Edinburgh forsook their charges, and fled into England; and the most eminent clergymen throughout the kingdom imitated their example. The people bewailed the loss of pastors whom they esteemed; and, full of consternation at an event so unexpected, openly expressed their rage against Arran, the king's favourite, and began to suspect the king himself to be an enemy to the reformed religion. But James, disregarding these complaints, enjoined all ministers, readers, and professors in the colleges, within forty days to subscribe a paper, testifying their approbation of the laws concerning the church enacted in the last parliament. Many of these, overawed or corrupted by the court, yielded obedience to the mandate; others fled the kingdom, and the judicatories of the church were almost entirely suppressed.

James, at the same time that he was thus endeavouring to subdue the seditious spirit of the ecclesiastics, likewise directed his attention to compose the personal quarrels and family feuds among the nobles which had long distracted the country. After many preparatory negociations, he invited the contending barons to a royal enter-

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tainment in the palace of Holyroodhouse, and there obtained their promise for ever to bury their dissentions in oblivion. From thence he conducted them in procession through the streets of Edinburgh, each hand in hand with his new made friend. A collation of wines and sweetmeats was prepared at the public cross, and there they drank to each other in token of reciprocal forgiveness and of future friendship. The populace who were present at a transaction so unusual, conceived the most sanguine hopes of seeing concord and tranquillity established in every part of the kingdom, and testified their satisfaction by loud and repeated acclamations.

In the year 1588, when the kingdom was alarmed by the approach of the *Spanish Armada*, the people entered into a bond for the maintenance of true religion, and the defence of the king's person. This bond or religious confederacy, which is known in history by the name of the *Covenant*, was renewed at different times during the reign of James; and the town-council of Edinburgh, on this occasion, ordered three hundred men to be raised for the defence of the city.

In December 1591, the citizens of Edinburgh had the merit of defeating an attempt of the earl of Bothwell's to seize the person of the king.

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That nobleman had been admitted under cloud of night into the court of the palace of Holyrood-house. He advanced directly to the royal apartment; but happily, before he entered, the alarm was taken, and the doors shut. While he attempted to force open some of them, and to set fire to others, the citizens of Edinburgh had time to run to their arms, and he escaped with the utmost difficulty, owing his safety to the darkness of the night, and the precipitancy with which he fled. Bothwell retired to the north; and the king having unadvisedly given a commission to the earl of Huntly to pursue him and his followers with fire and sword; he, under colour of executing that commission, gratified his private revenge, by the murder of the earl of Murray. The assassination of a young nobleman of such promising virtues, and the heir of the regent Murray, the darling of the people, excited universal indignation. The inhabitants of Edinburgh rose in a tumultuous manner; and though they were restrained, by the care of the magistrates, from any act of violence, they threw aside all respect for the king and his ministers, and openly insulted and threatened both. James upon this thought it prudent to withdraw from the city, and fixed his residence for some time at Glasgow.

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In 1592, presbyterian church-government was established in Scotland by law; but in the mean time the king and the clergy were filled with mutual distrust of each other. In 1594 Bothwell, whose restless spirit did not long allow him to be at peace, appeared suddenly within a mile of Edinburgh, at the head of four hundred horse. James was totally unprovided at this time for his own defence, being accompanied only with a few horsemen of lord Home's train. In this extremity he implored the aid of the citizens of Edinburgh. Animated by their ministers, they ran cheerfully to arms, and advanced with the king at their head against Bothwell; but he, notwithstanding his success in putting to flight lord Home, who had rashly charged him with a far inferior number of cavalry, retired to Dalkeith, without daring to attack the king, and his followers, discouraged by this retreat, soon after abandoned him.

In 1596, Edinburgh was distracted by a serious commotion, occasioned by the differences between the clergy and the king. One Black a minister had been banished for teaching what the court-party considered as seditious doctrine. The clergy espoused his cause as the common cause of the order; and the citizens of Edinburgh distinguished themselves in support of their mini-

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sters. James, in order to put a stop to this insult on this government, issued a proclamation, commanding twenty-four of the principal citizens to leave the town within six hours. A fictitious letter had been sent to the ministers, (by some person who wished to widen the breach between them and the king) informing them that one of the popish lords had been admitted to an interview with the king, and had been the author of the severe proclamation against the citizens of Edinburgh. The letter came to their hands, just as one of their number was going to mount the pulpit. They resolved that he should acquaint the people of their danger; and he accordingly painted it in all the glowing colours which men naturally employ in describing any dreadful and instant calamity. When the sermon was over, he desired the nobles and gentlemen to assemble in the *Little Church*. The whole multitude, terrified at what they had heard, crowded thither; they promised and vowed to stand by the church; they drew up a petition to the king, craving the redress of those grievances of which the clergy complained, and beseeching him to remove such of his counsellors as were known to be enemies of the protestant religion. Two peers, two gentlemen, two burgesses, and two ministers were appointed to present it. The king happened to

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be in the great hall of the Tolbooth, where the court of session was then sitting. The manner in which the petition was presented, as well as its contents, offended him. He gave a haughty reply; the petitioners insisted with warmth; and a promiscuous multitude pressing into the room, James retired abruptly into another apartment, and commanded the doors to be shut behind him. The deputies returned to the multitude, who were still assembled, and to whom a minister had been reading, in their absence the story of *Haman*. When they reported that the king had refused to listen to their petition, the church was filled in a moment with noise, threatenings, execrations, and all the outrage and confusion of a popular tumult. Some called for their arms; some to bring out the wicked Haman; others cried, the sword of the Lord and of Gideon; and, rushing out with the most furious impetuosity, surrounded the Tolbooth, threatening the king himself, and demanding some of his counsellors, whom they named, that they might tear them in pieces. The magistrates of the city, partly by authority, partly by force, endeavoured to quell the alarming tumult; the king attempted to sooth the malecontents, by promising to receive their petition when presented in a regular manner; the ministers, sensible of their own rashness in kind-

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ling such a flame, seconded both; and the rage of the populace, subsiding as suddenly as it had arisen, they all dispersed, and the king returned to the palace.

As soon as he retired, the leaders of the malecontents assembled in order to prepare their petition in a regular manner. The punishment of the popish lords; the removal of those counsellors who were suspected of favouring their persons or opinions; and the repeal of all the late acts of council subversive of the authority of the church, were the chief of their demands. But the king's indignation was still so high, that the deputies chosen for the purpose durst not venture that night to present their requests. Before next morning, James, with all his attendants, withdrew to Linlithgow; the session and other courts of justice were required to leave a city, where it was no longer consistent either with their safety or dignity to remain; and the noblemen and barons were commanded to return to their own houses, and not to reassemble without the king's permission. The vigour with which the king acted struck a damp upon the spirits of his adversaries. The citizens, sensible how much they would suffer by his absence, and the removal of the courts of justice, repented already of their conduct. The ministers alone resolved to maintain the con-

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test; they endeavoured to prevent the nobles from dispersing; they inflamed the people by violent invectives against the king; they laboured to procure subscriptions to an association for their mutual defence; and, conscious what lustre the junction of some of the greater nobles would add to their cause, the ministers of Edinburgh wrote to lord Hamilton to induce him to become their leader. Lord Hamilton, instead of complying with their desire, carried the letter directly to the king, whom this new insult irritated to such a degree, that he commanded the magistrates of the city instantly to seize their ministers, as manifest incendiaries and encouragers of rebellion. The magistrates, in order to regain the king's favour were preparing to obey; and the ministers, who saw no other hope of safety, fled towards England.

As the clergy had hitherto derived their chief credit and strength from the favour and zeal of the citizens of Edinburgh, James's first care was to humble them. Though the magistrates submitted to him in the most abject terms; though they vindicated themselves and their fellow citizens from the most distant intention of violating the royal person or authority; neither acknowledgments nor intercessions were of the least avail. The king continued inexorable, the city was de-

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claimed to have forfeited its privileges as a corporation, and to be liable to all the penalties of treason. The capital of the kingdom, deprived of its magistrates, deserted by its ministers, abandoned by the courts of justice, and proscribed by the king, remained in desolation and despair. The courtiers even threatened to raze the city to the foundation, and to erect a pillar where it stood, as an everlasting monument of the king's vengeance, and of the treasons of its inhabitants. At last, in compliance with the wishes of Elizabeth, who interposed in their favour, and moved by the solicitations of his nobles, James absolved the citizens from the penalties of the law, but at the same time he stripped them of their most important privileges; they were neither allowed to elect their own magistrates, nor their own ministers; many new burdens were imposed on them; and a great sum of money was exacted by way of a peace-offering.

On the Sunday previous to the departure of James to take possession of the English throne, in 1603, he repaired to the church of St. Giles in Edinburgh to take a formal leave of his northern subjects. After the service was over, the king rose up, and, addressing himself to the people, made many professions of unalterable regard towards them; promised frequently to visit Scot-

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land; and assured them, that his Scottish subjects, notwithstanding his absence, should feel that he was their native prince, no less than when he resided among them. His words were often interrupted by the tears of the whole audience, who, though they exulted at the king's prosperity, were melted into tenderness by these declarations.

In 1609, the differences between the king and the citizens of Edinburgh seem to have been entirely buried in oblivion; as in that year he conferred a mark of his favour on the town, by allowing the provost to have a sword of state carried before him, and the magistrates to wear gowns on public occasions. In 1618, James paid his last visit to the city, on which occasion he was received by the magistrates with the greatest pomp and magnificence.

A perfect harmony seems to have subsisted between the court and the city of Edinburgh in the beginning of the reign of Charles I; for in 1627 that prince presented the city with a new sword and gown, to be worn by the provost at the times appointed by his father James VI. In the following year Charles paid a visit to this metropolis, and was received by the citizens with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. But this good understanding did not long conti-

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tue. The establishment of episcopacy in Scotland was a favourite object with Charles, in the prosecution of which began those troubles which so long desolated the country, and at last ended in the death of that unfortunate monarch. Edinburgh was at this time appointed the episcopal seat of a diocese, in which the three Lothians and part of Berwickshire were included: the church of St. Giles in Edinburgh was also appointed the cathedral, and a liturgy having been prepared, was appointed to be read there on the 23d of July 1637. On that occasion a considerable tumult happened in the cathedral; the officiating priest was interrupted in the service; and Dr. Lindsay, bishop of Edinburgh, was exposed to the utmost danger of losing his life.

Presbyterianism was now so deeply rooted in Scotland, that all the attempts of its enemies to supplant it failed of success. The inhabitants of the country, alarmed at these innovations, crowded to Edinburgh, to concert measures for the common defence of their rights. The privy-council, in order to stop the progress of these associations, thought proper to publish two acts, by one of which the people were commanded, under a severe penalty, to leave the town in twenty-four hours, and by the other, the court of session was removed to Linlithgow. This last

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act so much enraged the populace, that lord Traquair and some of the bishops were assaulted, and narrowly escaped with their lives.

The combinations among the people were, however, still carried on; the solemn league and covenant made in king James's time against popery was renewed, and many new articles added; each of the towns in Scotland had a copy; and that which belonged to Edinburgh, the original of which is still preserved in the archives of the city, is loaded with no fewer than five thousand subscriptions.

Notwithstanding these differences between the king and his subjects on the score of religion, Charles, when he visited Edinburgh in 1641, was sumptuously entertained by the magistrates of the city. This entertainment cost the town the sum of 12,000l. Scottish money, or about 942l. Sterling.

The transactions in which the city of Edinburgh was engaged during the remainder of the reign of Charles I. the Commonwealth, or the reign of Charles II, are not such as to merit particular notice. In 1680 the duke of York with his duchess, the princess Anne, and the whole court of Scotland, were entertained in the Parliament house by the magistrates, at the expence of nearly 15,000l Scots. At this time, it is said, the plan

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for building a bridge across the North Loch was first projected by the duke of York.

During the time of the civil war in 1645, the city was again desolated by the plague, which is the last time, fortunately, that this dreadful distemper has made its appearance in this country. The mortality at this time was such, that the city was almost depopulated; the alarm was so great, that the prisoners confined for debt were discharged; and Dr. John Politius, a foreign empiric, received a salary of 80l. Scots *per* month, for visiting those who were infected with the disease.

The barbarous and unfeeling treatment which the gallant marquis of Montrose met with after he was taken prisoner, fixes an indelible stain on the magistrates and clergy of Edinburgh at that time. He was met without the city by the magistrates and town-guard, and by them conducted in a kind of gloomy procession through the streets, bare-headed, in an elevated cart made for the purpose; the other prisoners walking two and two before him. At the place of his execution he was attended by one of the city ministers, who, according to his own account, did not choose to return "*till he had seen him caston over the ladder.*"

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In the year 1686, a disturbance happened in Edinburgh, on account of the public attendance upon mass by the chief officers of state. The populace insulted the Chancellor's lady and other persons of distinction when returning from their chapel. A journeyman baker being ordered by the privy-council to be whipped through the Canongate for being concerned in the riot, the mob rescued him from the punishment, and beat the executioner. The king's foot-guards and the military in the castle were brought to assist the common guard of the town in quelling this disturbance. They fired among the rioters, and two men and a woman were killed. Severals were also seized, and next day whipped for the offence.

Upon the accession of William a serious commotion was excited in Edinburgh. No sooner was it known that he was landed in England, than the presbyterians and other friends to the revolution crowded to Edinburgh from all quarters; and the adherents of James having retired from the city, the government fell entirely into the hands of the revolutioners. A tumult took place on this occasion; the drums beat to arms; and the rioters proceeded to demolish the chapel-royal of Holyroodhouse. They were opposed by a party of about one hundred men, who were

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stationed in the Abbey, and who adhered to the interests of James. The mob pressing forward, were fired upon by this party. About twelve were killed, and a considerable number wounded. This warm and unexpected reception made them instantly retreat; but they soon returned with a warrant from some of the lords of the privy-council. They were now headed by the magistrates, town-guard, trained bands, and heralds at arms. Wallace, the captain of the party, was required to surrender; and upon his refusal another skirmish ensued, in which James's party were defeated, some were killed, and the rest were made prisoners. The populace then proceeded to demolish the royal chapel, which they despoiled of its ornaments, and many of the houses of the Roman catholics were plundered. The earl of Perth's cellars did not escape their fury; and the wine they found there served the more to inflame their zeal against popery.

The magistrates of the city, accommodating themselves to the times, hasted to pay their respects to the prince of Orange; and those men who had so lately declared to James "that they would stand by his sacred person on all occasions," and who "prayed the continuance of his princely goodness and care," were now the first in offering their services to William, "complain-

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ing of the hellish attempts of Romish incendiaries, and of the just grievances to all men, relating to conscience, liberty, and property."

A company for trading to Africa and the Indies was established in Scotland, and favoured with an act of parliament, in 1695. The company being thus formed, 400,000l. Sterling were subscribed by gentlemen, natives of Scotland. Six ships of considerable size and force, laden with various commodities, sailed from the Frith of Forth in 1696. News of their arrival and settlement on the isthmus of Darien were received at Edinburgh on the 25th of March 1699, and this event was celebrated by the most extravagant rejoicing. But the English were jealous that this company would rival their trade, and king William used all his influence to crush it both at home and abroad. In consequence of this the Dutch and Spaniards, under the patronage of the English themselves, soon suppressed the Scottish colony. Many families were ruined by this event, and the nation in general were excited to a ferment, which had almost terminated in very dangerous consequences. Soon after this, a ship belonging to the Scottish African company was seized in the Thames. Solicitations to the English for restitution were disregarded; but the Scottish government allowed the company to

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seize, by way of reprisal, a vessel belonging to the East India Company, which had put into the Frith of Forth. Accidental circumstances led to the discovery of a piracy and murder committed by this vessel on the master and crew of a Scottish vessel in the East Indies. Several persons were tried and condemned for the crime on the 16th of March 1705. But the evidence being by many thought inconclusive, intercessions for royal clemency were made in their behalf. The populace, on the day appointed for the execution, to prevent the interest of courtiers from swaying over justice, assembled round the prison, and in the Parliament Square, where the magistrates and the Scottish privy-council sat deliberating whether or not the sentence should be executed. The magistrates, on being informed of this, assured them, that three of the criminals were ordered for instant execution. The lord Chancellor, passing from the privy-council in his coach, some one called out, "that the magistrates had cheated them, and reprieved the criminals." The fury of the crowd assembled was roused by this assertion, the Chancellor's coach was stopped at the Tron church, and himself dragged out of it; but he was rescued from this perilous situation by some friends. The criminals were immediately executed to appease the enraged multitude.

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The union of the kingdoms in 1707 occasioned several disturbances in Edinburgh. During the time the act was passing in the Scottish parliament, it was found necessary, so unpopular was the measure at the time, that, besides the regular guards, four regiments of foot should be introduced, to preserve the peace of the city. On this occasion, the disturbances were not a little heightened by the disagreement of the two members of parliament for the city; and, notwithstanding the victory gained at that time by the court-party, sir Patrick Johnston the provost, who voted for the union, was afterwards obliged to leave the country.

During the rebellion in the year 1715, the city of Edinburgh remained faithful to the cause of the house of Hanover, and proper measures were taken by the magistrates for its defence. A committee of safety was appointed, the city guard increased, and four hundred men were raised at the expence of the town. The fortifications were repaired, trenches were dug, and the sluice of the North Loch was shut to raise the water. Provisions were also laid in, and the trained bands were called out, one hundred of whom mounted guard on the walls every night. These precautions prevented the rebels from attempting the city. They, however, under brigadier Mac-

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intosh, made themselves masters of Leith; but, fearing an attack from the duke of Argyle, who was on his march from Stirling to meet them, they retreated during the night. Their attempt upon the castle of Edinburgh likewise failed. The rebels had induced a serjeant of the garrison to place their scaling ladders, and some of them had even got up to the top of the walls before any alarm was given; but the plot being discovered by the serjeant's wife, her husband was hanged over the place where he had attempted to introduce the enemy. The expence of the preparations to defend the capital at this time, amounted to about 1700l. which was repaid by government in the year 1721.

The loyalty of Edinburgh was still farther distinguished in the year 1725. At this period, when disturbances were excited in almost every part of the kingdom, particularly in the city of Glasgow, concerning the excise-bill, all remained quiet in Edinburgh; and so remarkable was the tranquillity in the metropolis, that the magistrates afterwards received the thanks of the government for their behaviour on this occasion.

In the year 1736, an occurrence happened in Edinburgh, which perhaps cannot be paralleled in the history of any other city. This was the execution by the populace of one Porteous, a

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captain of the city-guard. This singular transaction had its origin in the following circumstance: Two smugglers of the names of Wilson and Robertson had been detected in stealing their own goods out of the custom-house, and for this were condemned to be hanged. The crime was looked upon as trivial, and a general murmur prevailed among the people, which was much heightened by an accident which happened. It had been customary, at that time, for persons condemned to die to be carried each Sunday to the church, called from that circumstance the *Tolbooth Church*. The two prisoners just mentioned were conducted in the usual way, guarded by three soldiers, to prevent them from making their escape; but having once got thither a little before the congregation met, Wilson seized one of the guards in each hand, and the other in his teeth, calling out to his companion to run, which he did, and effected his escape. The person who had thus saved the life of his companion without regard to his own, no doubt became an object of general compassion. When Wilson was therefore led to the place of execution, the guard attending were severely pelted by the mob; and some of them, according to the testimony of the witnesses who were sworn on the occasion, pretty much wounded. By this

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captain Porteous, who commanded the guard, was so much irritated, that he gave orders to the soldiers to fire upon the populace, by which six people were killed, and eleven wounded. The evidence, however, even of the fact that the order to fire was given, appears not to have been altogether unexceptionable; but on this evidence, nevertheless, he was tried, and condemned to be executed. At that time the king was absent at Hanover, having left the regency in the hands of the queen. The case of the unfortunate Porteous having been represented to her majesty, she was pleased to grant him a reprieve; but such was the inveteracy of the people against him, that they determined not to allow him to profit by the royal clemency. On the night before the day that had been appointed for his execution, therefore, a number of people quietly assembled, shut the gates of the city, seized the guard and ports, and proceeded to burst the door of the prison. This accomplished, they took out Porteous, whom it was found impossible to rescue out of their hands, though every method that the magistrates could take for that purpose, in such a confusion, had been used. It was even proved that the member of parliament went to the commander in chief, and requested that he would send a party of soldiers to quell

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the disturbance; but was absolutely denied this request, because he could not produce a written order from the provost to that effect, which, in the confusion then existing in the city, could not have been expected to be given. Thus the unhappy victim was left in the hands of his executioners; and, being dragged by them to the place destined for receiving his fate, was hanged on a dyer's sign post, near the bottom of the lane called West-bow. As they had not brought a rope along with them, they broke open a shop where they knew they were to be had; and, having taken what they wanted, left the money for it upon the table. The whole persons concerned retired, without committing any other disorder, about one of the morning of the day that Porteous should have been by sentence hanged.

Such an attrocious insult on government as this could not fail to be highly resented. A royal proclamation was accordingly issued, offering a pardon to any accomplice, and a reward of 200l. to any person who would discover one of those concerned in the riot. The proclamation was likewise ordered to be read from every pulpit in Scotland, the first Sunday of every month, for one year; but so divided were the people in their opinions about this affair, that many of the clergy hesitated exceedingly about

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complying with the royal mandate. Those who refused to do so were in danger of being turned out of their livings; while those who complied became so unpopular, that their situation was rendered still worse than the others.

All the efforts of government, however, were insufficient to produce any detection of the authors of this outrage; and no discovery was ever made! It had been concerted with a secrecy, and carried on with a prudence, not common in popular commotions. Disappointed in their endeavours to discover the perpetrators, the court determined to punish the magistrates, and the city at large. Alexander Wilson, who was provost at the time, was committed to prison, and confined three weeks before he could be admitted to bail; after which, he and the four bailies, with the lords of justiciary, were ordered to attend the House of Peers at London. On their arrival there a debate ensued, whether the lords should attend in their robes or not? but at last it was agreed that they should attend in their robes at the bar. This, however, was refused by their lordships, who insisted that they should be examined within the bar; upon which the affair of their examination was dropped altogether.

A bill at last passed both houses, by which it was enacted, that the city of Edinburgh should

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be fined in the sum of 2000l. for the benefit of Porteous's widow (though she was prevailed upon to accept of 1500l. for the whole); and the provost was declared incapable of ever serving government in any capacity whatever. To prevent such catastrophes in future, the town-council also enacted, that, on the first appearance of an insurrection, the chief officers in the different societies and incorporations should repair to the council, to receive the orders of the magistrates for the quelling of the tumult, under the penalty of 100l. Scots for each omission.

In the year 1745, upon the landing of prince Charles, the Pretender's eldest son, in the north-west parts of Scotland, the city of Edinburgh was much alarmed. On this occasion, the town-council, sincerely attached to the government, used all their efforts to put the capital in the best possible state of defence. The city walls were repaired, a trench dug from the northern side of the castle to the North Loch, the town's company of guards augmented, and arms given out to the inhabitants of Leith. For the better defence of the city, a regiment was also raised of one thousand men; and subscriptions were opened for volunteers, in the lists of which many of the chief citizens inrolled themselves. These

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were supplied with arms from the castle of Edinburgh.

On the 13th of September, news were received that the Pretender's army had crossed the Forth above Stirling, and was advancing into the southern parts of the kingdom. The trained-bands of the city were immediately called out, and ordered to mount guard in the Parliament house; the volunteers, consisting of six companies, in the Exchequer chambers; and the Edinburgh regiment in the Justiciary hall. Besides these, there were three volunteer companies of dissenters from the established church, the town's company of fuziliers, consisting of about one hundred and twenty men, and about two hundred men from the country parts, who volunteered in defence of the capital. The money in the public banks was now removed to the castle for the greater security, together with the most valuable effects of the private citizens.

On the 15th, advices were received that the van of the rebel army was advanced to Linlithgow, and detachments of it within a few miles of Edinburgh. Upon this, all the forces which were not on necessary duty in the town, together with a regiment of dragoons from Leith, marched out to reinforce colonel Gardiner's regiment at Corstorphine, a place about three miles to the west.

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ward of the city. When, however, the advanced guard of the enemy came within sight, the two regiments of dragoons rode off with the greatest precipitation. This retreat of the military threw the citizens into the greatest consternation. A meeting of the principal inhabitants was immediately called, to deliberate on the measures to be taken in this critical state of affairs, at which it was resolved, that as it was impossible to defend the city, commissioners should be appointed to treat with the Pretender, and to obtain the best terms they could. In the midst of their deliberations, a letter was produced in council, addressed to the lord Provost and magistrates, which being ordered to be read, it began as follows: "Whereas we are now to enter the beloved metropolis of our ancient kingdom of Scotland."—Here the reader was stopped, and asked by whom the letter was signed. Having told that it was superscribed *Charles, Prince of Wales*, &c. it was immediately refused to be heard.

All thoughts of defending the town being now laid aside, the volunteers and city regiment returned their arms to the castle; but the trained-bands and the company of fuzileers mounted guard the following night.

The commissioners appointed to treat for the city, met with some of the Highland chiefs at

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Gray's Mill for this purpose; but what was concluded at this meeting was never known. However, the next morning, about four o'clock, a party of the rebels had got before the eastern gate of the city called the Netherbow; and this gate being opened, at this time of danger, to let out a coach, the Highlanders entered, secured the gates, possessed themselves of the guard-house, disarmed the guard, and seized the artillery, arms, and ammunition belonging to the city.

General Guest, governor of the castle, was no sooner apprised of the rebels having possessed themselves of the city than he displayed the flag, and fired several cannon, as a warning for the inhabitants not to approach the Castle-hill.

The party of the Highlanders which had entered the city in the morning, having secured the heralds, pursuivants, &c. repaired about noon to the cross of Edinburgh, and by sound of trumpet read the Pretender's declaration and commission of regency given to his son; and a manifesto was published, containing a general pardon for all treasons committed before its publication, and ample promises to secure the people in the exercise of their religion, and in the full enjoyment of all their rights and privileges.

On the 17th of September, the main body of the Highland army arrived in the King's Park at

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Edinburgh, led by the young Pretender in a Highland dress. He immediately took up his lodgings in the apartments of Holyroodhouse; and on the 18th published a proclamation, requiring all the inhabitants of the city, and neighbouring districts, immediately to give up all the arms and ammunition in their possession, at the palace of Holyroodhouse, and declaring such as should not comply with this order rebels to the government.

On the 19th of September, an order was sent to Edinburgh, demanding, on pain of military execution, one thousand tents, two thousand targets, six thousand pairs of shoes, and a proportionable number of water-cantines, to be furnished for the use of the army before the 23d of the same month, and promising to pay for the same as soon as the present troubles were over. There being no room for hesitation or delay, the inhabitants ordered these articles to be instantly provided; and, to defray the expence, laid on a tax of two shillings and sixpence Sterling in the pound, on all lands and tenements within the liberties of the city. A proclamation was also published soon after by the Pretender, prohibiting the soldiers of the army from pillaging or disturbing any of the houses of the citizens, under the

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pain of being tried by a court-martial, and punished for the offence.

On the 20th of the same month, the Highlanders marched from their camp at Duddingstone to meet general Cope, who was advancing with his army for the relief of Edinburgh. Early next morning the rebels attacked him near Prestonpans, a village about nine miles from the metropolis, and after a short engagement entirely defeated the king's army, and got possession of all their artillery and baggage. Next day the Pretender with his army returned to their camp at Duddingstone; and a message was immediately sent to the ministers of Edinburgh, desiring them to continue public worship as usual, but without mentioning names when they prayed for the king or royal family. But the pastors of the city had deserted their churches, in order to provide for their personal safety. Only the two ministers of St. Cuthbert's church remained; and they, in despite of the enemy's revenge, continued to pray for the king by name, and exhorted their people to stem the torrent of popery and of arbitrary power.

From the time of the Highlanders taking possession of Edinburgh, they had as yet received no disturbance from the troops garrisoned in the castle. But on the 25th of September, the garri-

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son being alarmed from some unknown cause, a number of cannon were discharged at the guard which the rebels had placed at the West-port or gate of the town. This act of hostility occasioned the Pretender to order a guard to be placed at the Weigh-house, to prevent all intercourse between the city and castle. The soldiers placed in the castle being by this means prevented from getting a supply of provisions, general Guest, the governor, acquainted the lord Provost by letter, that if the communication were not quickly opened, he would by his artillery be obliged to dislodge the rebels from their posts on the Castle-hill. The citizens, to prevent the destruction that would befal the city by this measure, sent a deputation to the young Pretender, to lay before him the general's letter, but received no satisfactory answer. In this emergency they applied to general Guest to grant them a respite for some time from hostilities, till they should endeavour by some means to renew the intercourse with the castle.

The communication with the garrison seems to have been opened soon after, as several persons who were carrying in provisions were on the 1st of October fired at by the Highland guard. This enraged the military in the fort, that they fired upon the guard, and several houses

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in the city were much damaged, and some people wounded. The young Pretender now determined to cut off all communication between the castle and the city; and for this purpose guards were placed in the church of St. Cuthbert's and in Livingstone's yards. A sally from the castle being made, one of the guard-houses was set on fire, a few of the rebels were killed, and some taken prisoners.

These unimportant skirmishes however had not the effect of raising the blockade. The governor, therefore, determined to proceed to further extremities; and, on the 4th of October, gave warning to the inhabitants to remove from the northern side of James's Court, as some of the shot might happen to fall in that quarter. A cannonading was then commenced against the rebel posts; and in the following night a party from the castle burnt some houses on the eastern side of the Castle-hill, where the rebels used to shelter themselves. This scene of destruction threw the citizens into the greatest alarm; those most exposed to the fire of the castle left their houses, and many of the people began to retire from the city and seek protection in the country. The Pretender raised the blockade of the castle on the 5th of October; and on the 31st of the same month left Edinburgh on his march to Eng-

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kind. On the next day he was followed by the last division of his little army; and thus the city was finally relieved from its apprehensions, as on their return from England the Highlanders did not pass through this division of the country.

The decisive battle of Culloden, entirely extirpated the remains of rebellion in Scotland. On that occasion, the duke of Cumberland caused fourteen of the rebel standards which he had taken to be burned at the public cross of Edinburgh. The Pretender's standard was carried by the common executioner, the others by chimney-sweepers, and the heralds proclaimed the names of the commanders to whom they had belonged, as they were thrown into the fire.

Soon after matters were settled, the provost of Edinburgh was brought to trial, first at London, and then at Edinburgh, for not defending the city against the rebels. From the situation and extent of the walls of the town such resistance would have been unavailing; and the retreat of the regular army exculpated the chief magistrate from any share of blame on this occasion. The trial, however, at the time, excited considerable interest; and in the course of it an uncommon circumstance happened, which attracted some attention. The jury on the trial having sat two days, insisted that they could sit no longer, and

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prayed for a short respite. As the urgency of the case was apparent, and both parties agreed as to the necessity of the measure, the court, after long reasoning, adjourned till the day following, taking the jury bound under a penalty of 500l. each, when the court continued sitting two days longer, and the jury were one day inclosed. The event was, that the provost was unanimously acquitted.

At this time the city felt a temporary inconvenience from the election of their magistrates not having taken place at the usual time, on account of the presence of the rebels. It became therefore necessary to apply to his majesty for a power to the citizens to enable them to choose their magistrates as formerly. This was readily granted; and the burgesses accordingly returned a new set of magistrates, all of them known friends to the Hanoverian succession. The new council, after their entrance on office, in gratitude for the signal services done to the country by the duke of Cumberland, presented him the freedom of the city in a gold box, with a suitable inscription.

This transaction was the last which happened in Edinburgh of any general importance, or which requires minute detail. Of the occurrences which have happened since that period, the in-

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provements in the city, and the extension of its boundaries, form a principal and striking part.

Several tumults of inferior importance have, however, at times agitated the city. In 1740, on account of a temporary scarcity of provisions, Bell's mills near Edinburgh were attacked by the populace, and afterwards Leith mills. On that occasion the military were called in for the preservation of the public peace, and, being obliged to proceed to extremities, fired upon the rioters, of whom three were severely wounded.

In 1742 another tumult took place, occasioned by the practice of raising corpses from the church-yards in the city for the purpose of anatomical demonstrations. The populace beat to arms, surrounded the houses of the surgeons who were suspected of being concerned in this practice; and, in spite of the efforts of the magistrates, demolished the house of the beadle at St. Cuthbert's. In 1756, new disturbances, which required the assistance of the military, took place. The reason of these was, the impressing of men for the war which was then commencing. A disturbance was likewise excited in 1760. This was occasioned by the footmen, who till that period were permitted to attend their masters into the play-house, having a gallery alloted for them: they now took upon them, however, to disturb

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the entertainment of the company, by preventing the performance of Garrick's "*High Life below Stairs*," which they considered as an intolerable satire on their order. The consequence was, that the footmen were turned out, and have ever since been obliged to wait out of doors for their masters.

In the years 1763 and 1765, the tumults on account of the price of provisions were renewed, and many of the dealers in corn and meal had their houses broke open and their shops destroyed. The magistrates were under the necessity of calling in the military to quell the disturbance; but, at the same time, to put an effectual stop, as far as was in their power, to such proceedings in future, they gave security, that people who brought grain or provisions into the market, should be secured in their property. In 1784, a riot on the same account happened, and the distillery at Canonmills was attacked, on a supposition that the distillers enhanced the price of meal by using unmalted grain. The attack was repelled by the servants of the distillery; but the mob could not be dispersed until the sheriff called the soldiers quartered in the castle to his assistance. The same night a party set out for Ford, a place ten miles to the southward of Edinburgh, where there was likewise a large distillery.

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which, as there was none to make opposition, they soon destroyed. One man was killed in the riot at Edinburgh, by the fire of a servant of the distillery, and several of the rioters were secured and afterwards punished.

In the year 1778 and 1779, two very alarming disturbances happened, which threatened a great deal of bloodshed, though happily they were terminated without any. The first was a mutiny of the earl of Seaforth's Highland regiment, who were at this time quartered in the Castle. Their services being required in India, it was intended to send them thither without consulting their inclinations; but when the soldiers understood that this was to be the case, they did not at all seem willing to yield obedience. Certain arrears were at this time due to them; and these circumstances occasioned their concerting measures for their common safety, which at last terminated in mutiny. One morning, as the regiment were at drill in Leith Links, a clamour arose among the ranks on the subject of their going abroad, and the payment of their arrears. In an instant, as perhaps had been before concerted, the whole battalion shouldered their arms, set off at a quick march, and took possession of the hill in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh called Arthur's Seat, on the summit of which they fixed their

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quarters. Their commanders endeavoured to win them with promises; but to these they paid no regard, knowing how former ones had been broken. Threats were next used; but these they disregarded, because in their situation foot soldiers would not dare to attack them, and cavalry could not approach them on this elevated ground. It was represented to them, that the castle would fire upon and dislodge them; but they knew that this attempt would be also vain, for they might retire behind the hills out of its reach. An accommodation was at last, as the only resource, proposed to them. The late lords Dunmore and Macdonald, on whose honour the Highlanders could depend, were deputed to enter into a parley with the mutineers, which was happily successful, and matters were finally settled. They then returned to their allegiance, and soon after embarked on foreign service.

The other disturbance, above alluded to, happened on account of the attempt to repeal the penal laws against the papists, and was much more alarming than the former, as being the effect of a premeditated scheme, and determined resolution to oppose government. On the 2d of February 1779, a mob assembled in the evening, burnt one popish chapel, and plundered another. Next day they renewed their depredations, de-

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stroying and carrying off the books, furniture, &c. of several catholic priests, and others of that persuasion. The riot continued all that day, though the assistance of the military was called in to preserve the peace; but happily the last extremities were not resorted to, and no lives were lost. The city was afterwards obliged to make good the damage sustained by the catholics on this occasion, which was estimated at 1500l.

It is somewhat surprising that the Scottish presbyterians, at a period so far down in the eighteenth century, should have so violently opposed that liberty of conscience and protection of the laws to others, the value of which they themselves well knew how to appreciate, and for which they had often fought. But the furor of religious enthusiasm, when once it takes possession of mens minds, obliterates the impressions of humanity and right, and leads into actions, which in cooler moments must always be regretted.

In April 1779 a mutiny, which ended in a very disagreeable manner, happened at Leith, the sea port town of Edinburgh. A party of about fifty Highland recruits, on account of some misrepresentation as to the place of their destination, refused to embark. Two hundred of the South

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Fencibles, then quartered in the Castle, accompanied by proper officers, were immediately ordered to Leith, to enforce obedience, or make the refractory party prisoners. The Highlanders resisted; a good many shots were fired by both parties; but the Highlanders were at last obliged to submit, and were carried prisoners to the castle of Edinburgh. About twelve of the mutineers were killed in this affair; and of the Fencibles a captain and two privates fell. Several were wounded on both sides.

The well-known Paul Jones, in this year, made his appearance in the Frith of Forth with some armed vessels; but happily departed without attempting any thing against the harbour or shipping The alarm excited, however, occasioned a small fortification to be afterwards erected, a little to the westward of the town of Leith.

The revolutionary and equalizing principles inspired by the French Revolution, occasioned in Edinburgh, as well as in other parts of the kingdom, several disturbances, and were the cause of the trial and condemnation of some designing individuals, who at that time swayed, with too much success, the popular opinions. But ideal notions of liberty have long since given way to that real freedom, of which the British Constitution is the guardian; and in the late and

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present wars, the loyalty of the citizens of Edinburgh, and their zeal in behalf of the laws handed down to them by their ancestors, have been gallantly demonstrated, by the voluntary arming of all ranks for their unsullied preservation.

During the late war, the partial failure of a crop occasioned several tumults in Edinburgh, on account of the high price of provisions; but these disturbances were checked by the spirited conduct of the magistrates, and the timely importation of foreign grain, removed all apprehensions of absolute scarcity.

The improvements of Edinburgh began in the year 1753, by the erection of the Royal Exchange. At this time, the city occupied no more than the same space of ground which it had done for two centuries before. But since that period, a city of palaces has arisen; the town has been enlarged to more than twice its former size; and farther enlargements are still carrying on. Though there are cities greater in extent, and in number of inhabitants, yet in point of external elegance and grandeur, Edinburgh is generally allowed to excel every other city in Europe.

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DESCRIPTION.

EDINBURGH is situated in 55 degrees 57 minutes north latitude, and in 3 degrees 14 minutes west longitude from London. It stands in the northern part of the county of Mid-Lothian, about two miles south from the æstuary of the Frith of Forth.

The situation of the city is elevated, and it may be said without much impropriety to stand on three hills. These run in a direction from east to west; and the central hill, upon which the most ancient part of the city stands, is terminated on the west by an inaccessible rock, on which is placed the Castle.

Edinburgh is surrounded on all sides, except to the northward, where the ground declines gently to the Frith of Forth, by lofty hills. At-

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thur's Seat, Salisbury Crags, and the Calton-hill, bound it on the east; the hills of Braid, and the extensive ridge of the Pentland hills, rise on the south; and the beautiful eminence of Corstorphine hill rears its summit on the west. These hills form a magnificent amphitheatre, in which upon elevated, though on ground of less altitude, stands the Scottish metropolis.

The Old part of the city, as already mentioned, stands on the central ridge of the three eminences on which the city is built; the New Town occupies an elevated plain on the north; and the Southern district is situated on a rising ground in the opposite direction. The hill on which the Old Town is placed, is separated from the other districts by two vallies, one of which, on the northern side, was formerly occupied by a lake. In the course, however, of the improvement and extension of the city, that lake has been drained, and streets and bridges afford a ready communication between every part of the capital.

The Old Town has often attracted notice from the peculiarity of its situation. The principal street, which occupies the flat surface of the central hill, extends nearly in a straight line from the Castle, on the western extremity, to the palace of Holyroodhouse on the east. This street, not in-

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properly named the High Street, measures in length, from the Castle gate to the Palace gate, about 5570 feet, and is about 90 feet in breath. The upper part of this street is elevated about 140 feet above the level of the drained morass on the north side called the North Loch; and on account of the ground which it occupies gently declining to the east, is about 180 feet above the palace of Holyroodhouse. The amazing height of the houses in this quarter, has always rendered it an interesting object to strangers visiting Edinburgh; and perhaps the High Street of this city is not equalled in grandeur by any street in Europe.

Parallel to the High Street, in the valley on the south, runs a street called the Cowgate, from ten to twenty feet in breadth. The buildings in this street, though lofty, are less elevated than those of the High Street. The valley on the north, except a part of it to the eastward, where it joins the Calton-hill, has not yet been built upon.

From the High Street descend, in regular rows, numerous narrow lanes, here called *closes*, on both sides of the hill. Many of these lanes from the abrupt descent of the ground, are extremely steep, and difficult of passage; and this inconvenience is not much remedied by their width, which is rarely more than six feet. Those of

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larger extent, and which admit of a carriage, are called by the distinctive name of *wynds*, to distinguish them from *closes*, or those which only admit of foot-passengers.

The High Street has at different times received various denominations. It was anciently called the Market Street, from the public markets of the city being held on it. At present it receives various appellations. That part of it which is situated next the Castle is called the Castle-hill; farther down it receives the name of the Lawnmarket, from this division of it being the place where that kind of merchandize was sold. Below this it assumes the name of Luckenbooths; and a little farther on, where the street is widest, takes the name of the High Street. The remainder of the street, down to the palace of Holyroodhouse takes the name of Canongate, from its formerly being the property of the Canons regular of the abbey church of Holyroodhouse.

The most conspicuous object in the Old Town is the Castle, which is separated from the buildings of the city by a vacant space of about 350 feet in length, and 300 in breadth. At the eastern end of this space begin the buildings of the city. The principal reservoir for supplying Edinburgh with water stands on the top of the

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north side of this street, and, from its elevated situation, affords an easy conveyance for the water to the level of any part of the town.

At a small distance, eastward, a narrow lane winds down the steep hill to the south, and terminates in a spacious street or square of an oblong form, called the Grassmarket. The lane receives the name of the West-bow, either from the direction which it assumes, being of the figure of a bow, or more probably from an arched gate in the town wall which formerly crossed it in the middle; *bow*, in the Scottish dialect, being the word generally used for an *arch*. In the Grassmarket the city markets for the sale of corns, and also for horses, black-cattle, and sheep, are generally held.

In the middle of the principal street, at the top of the West-bow, stands the town Weigh-house, an old building, of no very superior architecture. It is however fast hastening to decay, and its removal will add much to the beauty of this division of the city. Here the street, which receives the name of the Lawnmarket, expands to a noble width, and the buildings rise to an astonishing altitude. On the north side of this street is the entrance to the great Earthen Mound, which stretches across the North Loch, and forms a communication with the western part of the

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New Town, situated on the opposite hill; and at the head of the Mound, at a little distance from the principal street, stands an elegant building, erected as an office for the Bank of Scotland.

The *Earthen Mound* is about 800 feet in length, 92 feet in height at the south end, and 58 feet at the north end. It was begun in 1783, in the morass which divides the old from the new part of the city. It was formed chiefly from the rubbish and earth dug from the foundations of the houses in the New Town; and at an average eighteen hundred cart-loads of earth were laid upon it every day. While the mound was forming, it sunk, at different periods, about eighty feet on the west side; and it is thought that at least one-half of the whole mass is buried under the surface of the marsh on which it stands. This mound is calculated to contain 800,000 cubic yards of earth, not including that part of it which has sunk; but taking this at one-half, it amounts in whole to 450,000 cubical yards. As a cubical yard is equal to three cart-loads, the number of these contained in the mound will amount to 1,350,000 cart-loads of earth in all. Had the work been performed at the moderate rate of sixpence *per* cart, digging, filling and carrying, it would have amounted to the sum of 33,750l. Sterling. But it cost the

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city nothing but the expence of spreading the earth.

The idea of this useful undertaking is said to have originated in the following manner. One George Boyd, a shopkeeper in the Lawnmarket, was extremely fond of visiting the New Town, and of marking the progress of its buildings. Finding it rather inconvenient to go so far round as by the North Bridge, he prevailed upon some of his neighbours to join with him in contributing money to defray the expence of placing stepping-stones across the North Loch at this place, which though drained was still swampy. He next prevailed upon some of the builders who were erecting houses in the New Town to convey some of the earth dug from their foundations to the spot. A tolerable foot-path was soon formed by these means, which for some time received the appellation of *Geordy Boyd's Brig*. The utility of a communication of this kind was soon perceived, and its advantages to the public duly appreciated. The magistrates immediately granted permission to the builders to lay down their earth and rubbish on the spot, and the authority of parliament was obtained for removing houses in the Lawnmarket, to open a proper entrance to the mound. Mr. Boyd, the projector of the undertaking, had at the same time the

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mortification to see his own shop pulled down for this purpose.

Without detracting from the merit of Mr. Boyd, it may be noticed, that the idea of a mound of earth being laid across the North Loch was formed many years before. Maitland, in his History of Edinburgh, has the following remark: "There has of late been much talk about erecting a bridge across the Nordloch, for a communication with the country on the northern side; which, or something better, may easily be accomplished at little expence to the town, by obliging all builders and others to shoot their rubbish, made at the building and repairing of houses, into a part of the said loch, as shall be agreed on; whereby, in a few years, a ridge or earthen bank might be raised to the required height, which would answer divers other good ends beside that of a bridge."—But, though the merit of the original idea belongs not to Mr. Boyd, yet perhaps the utility of the undertaking was first intruded on the public notice, from his having given it

"A local habitation and a name."

A little below the entrance to the mound, in the middle of the street, stands the Tolbooth, a

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mean-looking inconvenient building. Here a range of old houses formerly extended a considerable way along the middle of the street. These, however, are now mostly removed, except the Tolbooth at the one extremity, and a large stone building at the other. The want of a new prison prevents the removal of the former; but why the latter should be allowed to disfigure one of the finest streets in Europe, it is difficult to conceive.

In this part of the High Street stands the ancient cathedral church of St. Giles, a magnificent Gothic building; but the appearance of it is much hurt by a set of paltry shops, of more modern date, and wretched architecture, which are heaped against its walls. The cathedral forms the north side of a small area called the Parliament Square, which diverges a little to the south from the main street. This place seems to have received its name from the buildings in which the Scottish parliament met being situated in it. These form the south-west corner of the square, and are at present used for the accommodation of the courts of session, justiciary, and the consistorial courts. In the middle of the square stands a beautiful equestrian statue of king Charles II. It was placed here by the magistrates after the Restoration, in honour of that event, instead of one

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of Oliver Cromwell, which had been intended to be erected *. The buildings of this square are the loftiest in Edinburgh; and though their front elevation does not appear much higher than the neighbouring buildings, yet upon the other side, on account of the sudden declivity of the ground, some of them contain not less than fourteen floors or *stories*.

Not far from the Parliament Square, in the middle of the High Street, formerly stood the market-cross of the city, which was removed in 1753. A radiated pavement still marks the place where it stood, and all public proclamations are made at this spot.

Nearly opposite this, on the north side of the street, stands the Exchange, an elegant building, of a square form, with a court in the centre. Here the merchants and farmers might enjoy shelter; but inveterate practice induces them to crowd the High Street on market-days, and to expose themselves there to all the varieties of weather.

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* The statue of Oliver was actually blocked out, and may be seen in its unfinished state in the pleasure grounds of Deanhaugh, at Stockbridge, where it was placed by the late Mr. Walter Ross.

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Farther down the High Street, the central hill is crossed by the North and South Bridges, the two great lines of communication between these divisions of the city. Near where the bridges meet, and forming the side of a small square, stands the Tron Church, an ancient building, but now much modernized in appearance.

The *North Bridge* was founded, and the first stone of the building laid by that patriotic magistrate provost Drummond, on the 21st of October 1763. In that year the North Loch, which separates the New from the Old Town, was drained, and the mud removed. But, though the erection of this great work was resolved upon at this time, the contract for building the bridge was not signed till the 21st of August 1765. The parties to this contract were the town-council of Edinburgh and Mr. William Mylne, architect, brother to the person who built Blackfriars bridge. The sum agreed for was 10,140l. Sterling; the work was to be completed before Martinmas 1769, and Mr. Mylne was to uphold it for ten years. A difficulty, however, occurred in the course of the work, which had neither been foreseen nor provided against. As the north side of the hill on which the old part of the city stands is extreemly steep, it had been found convenient, in early times, to throw the earth dug

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from the foundations of houses down this declivity, towards the North Loch. On this account, the whole mass, to a considerable depth, consisted entirely of what is called *travelled earth*. Mr. Mylne and his workmen do not seem to have been aware of this; for, in digging the foundation, they had stopped short where there were no less than eight feet of this travelled earth between them and the natural solid soil, which in that quarter is generally clay. Another error seems to have been committed by Mr. Mylne in not raising the piers of the bridge to a sufficient height. To remedy this defect, he piled an immense load of undigested earth upon the vaults and arches, in order to raise the bridge to a proper level. The result was, that, on the 3d of August 1769, when the work was nearly completed, this part of the bridge gave way. The great mass of crude earth having been swelled by the rains, burst the side walls and abutments on the south end of the bridge. The vaults also yielded to the pressure; five people, who happened to be upon the spot, were buried in the ruins; and eleven others considerably hurt. Had the accident happened a quarter of an hour sooner, it would have occasioned the loss of many more lives; for at that time great numbers of people were returning along the bridge from the Orphan

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Hospital park, where a methodist preacher had been haranguing. The bridge was repaired by pulling down the side walls in some parts, and rebuilding them with chain bars; removing the vast mass of earth, and supplying its place with hollow arches, thrown between the sides of the great arches; by raising the walls that went across the bridge to an additional height, so that the vaults springing from them might bring the road to a proper elevation, without much covering of earth; by throwing an arch of relief over the great south arch, which was much shattered: and, as there were some rents in the walls, or at least as they had departed from the line at both ends of the bridge, the whole was supported by very strong buttresses and counterforts at the south end, on each side of the bridge. Upon these houses are erected, which form a street a considerable way along the bridge. At the north end there is only one counterfort, on the east side. The expence of completing the whole amounted to about 18,000l. Sterling.

The North Bridge consists of three great central arches, with several smaller ones at each end, of the following dimensions: width of the three great arches, 72 feet each; breadth or thickness of the piers, 19½ each; width of the small arches 20 feet each. The total length of the piers and

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arches is 310 feet; and the whole length of the bridge, from the High Street to Princes Street, is 1125 feet. The height of the great arches, from the top of the parapet to the base, is 68 feet; the breadth of the bridge within the wall over the arches is 40 feet; and the breadth at each end 50 feet. On the western side of the bridge and at the northern termination of the buildings stands the General Post-Office for Scotland, a neat plain building, with a suitable number of apartments for carrying on the business, and a house for the secretary.

The *South Bridge*, thrown over the street named the Cowgate, which lies in the valley on the southern side of the central hill, is in the same line with the North Bridge. The Cowgate not being so low as the North Loch, this bridge is on that account less elevated. To a stranger the existence of the bridge is not very apparent. Beautiful rows of elegant buildings extend the whole length of it; and were it not that an opening is left at the central arch over the Cowgate, where that street is seen at a distance below, it would present nothing but the appearance of a handsome street.

To form this bridge, which is now the principal line of communication across the city from north to south, the lanes called Niddry's wynd,

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Merlin's, and Peebles wynds, were pulled down; and, among others, one of the oldest stone buildings in Edinburgh was at this time removed. This was the house in which queen Mary lodged the night after the battle of Carberry-hill. It was then the house of sir Simon Preston of Craigmillar, lord Provost of Edinburgh.

The foundation stone of this bridge was laid on the 1st of August 1785. The bridge, consisting of twenty-two arches, was built; the old houses were removed, elegant new houses on both sides were finished; the shops occupied; and the street opened for carriages in March 1788; an operation of astonishing celerity, when either the magnitude of the undertaking, or the elegance of its execution is considered.

In digging the foundation of the central pier of the bridge, which was no less than 22 feet deep, many coins of Edward I, II, and III, were found. The old buildings which were taken away to make room for this public work, were purchased at a trifling cost, their value being fixed upon by verdicts of juries, while the areas on which they stood were sold by the city to erect new buildings on each side of the bridge for 30,000l. It has been remarked, that, on this occasion, the ground sold higher in Edinburgh than perhaps ever was known in any city, even in Rome, during

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its most flourishing times. Some of the areas sold at the rate of 96,000l. *per* statute acre; others at 109,000l. *per* ditto; and some even as high as 150,000l. *per* acre.

At some distance to the eastward of the entrances to the North and South Bridges, the High Street is suddenly contracted to nearly one half of its breadth. This division of it takes the name of Netherbow, from the city wall having formerly had an arched gate or *bow* at this place.

Here the central hill is again crossed by two streets, the one diverging to the south being named St. Mary's wynd, the other going down the hill to the northward, Leith wynd. Before the erection of the bridges, these lanes formed the principal communication of the city with the north and south districts; and that of Leith wynd formed the entrance to the suburb of the Calton.

The main street from these lanes down to the palace of Holyroodhouse, assumes the name of Canongate. The buildings in this quarter are inferior to those of the upper part of the High Street; but there are two handsome modern streets, which cross it at right angles; the one called St John's Street, running towards the south; the other, named New Street, towards the north.

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Nearly in the middle of the Canongate, on the north side, stands the town-house and prison of this suburb; and a little farther down on the same side, stands the church, an ancient Gothic building, in the form of a cross. The palace of Holyroodhouse, and the ruins of the adjacent abbey, from the termination of the city in this direction. In this division of the town there formerly stood two crosses, in the middle of the street; the one called St. John's cross; the other the Girth cross, so named from its being the boundary of the sanctuary of Holyroodhouse. It was at the last of these that the gallant marquis of Montrose met his fate. Both crosses have been long removed, but their site is marked by a stellated arrangement of the causeway stones.

The *Southern District* of the city occupies the rising ground on the opposite side of the central ridge. The buildings in this quarter contain a mixture of the ancient and modern styles of building. The suburbs called Potter-row and Pleasance are of the former description; the fine new squares called George's Square, Brown's Square, and Argyle Square, are of the latter.

At the southern extremity of the South Bridge, in a street which extends to the eastward, are

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situated the commodious edifices of the Royal Infirmary and High School; and not far from it, in the South Bridge Street, stands the great unfinished building of the University.

In a line with the South Bridge runs a fine street called Nicolson's Street. On the westward of this street are several spacious squares, of late erection; and in this quarter are also various hospitals and charitable institutions, of elegant ancient and modern architecture. Beyond these is a suburb, composed in general of very mean buildings, called Portsburgh, from its vicinity to the western gate of the city. On the eastern side of Nicolson's Street are several small squares and streets; and the city on this side is terminated by the ancient suburb called the Pleasance.

Though the buildings in this division of the city are less elegant than those in the northern quarter, and not built with such a regard to uniformity; yet in a city where stone buildings are less common than in Edinburgh, the edifices in this quarter would perhaps make a figure not a little conspicuous.

The Northern district of the city, generally called the *New Town*, was first projected in 1752; but the magistrates at that time being unable to

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procure an extension of the royalty, the execution of the design was suspended until the year 1767. In that year an act of parliament was obtained, by which the royalty was extended over the fields to the northward of the city; and the plan of the present buildings was designed by Mr. James Craig architect, and adopted by the magistrates.

According to this plan, a canal was to be made through the North Loch, and the northern bank of it was to be laid out in terraces. A considerable number of gentlemen, on the faith of this plan, with regard to the proposed canal, accordingly erected elegant houses on the spot fronting the projected undertaking. The magistrates, in the mean time, had thought proper to alter this design, and feued out the spot intended for the canal and terraces, and a number of mean irregular buildings, and work-houses for tradesmen, were built. This deviation was by the proprietors of the houses in the New Town immediately complained of; but as the magistrates showed no inclination to grant any redress, a prosecution was commenced against them before the court of session. In that court the cause was given against the pursuers, who thereupon appealed to the House of Lords. Here the decision of the court of session was reversed, and the cause remitted to the consideration of their lordships.

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At length, after an expensive contest, matters were accommodated between the parties. The principal basis of this accommodation was, that some part of the ground was to be laid out in terraces and a canal; but the time of disposing of it in that manner was reserved to the lord President of the court of session, and the lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The New Town may be regarded as consisting of two parts: the one, the New Town which was designed in 1767, and which now wants only a few houses at the western extremity to render it complete; the other, the additional buildings erected or erecting to the east and north of the former.

The first of these divisions, which stands upon the horizontal ridge on the north side of the Old Town, is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, whose sides measure 3,900 feet by 1,090. The principal longitudinal streets are three; George's Street, Prince's Street, and Queen's Street. George's Street extends along the centre of the New Town and divides it into two equal parts. This street, which is 115 feet broad, has no rival in Europe, or perhaps in the world, for the grandeur of its appearance, the elegance of its architecture, or its exact uniformity. It is terminated on the east end by a beautiful square, called St. An-

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drew's Square; and on the west by another, of most superb buildings, called Charlotte Square. This last is not yet completed. On the east side of St. Andrew's Square, in a recess from the other buildings, stands an elegant edifice, occupied as an office for the Excise. On the north side of George's Street is an elegant church, with a handsome spire; and immediately opposite is the hall of the Royal College of Physicians. Farther westward, on the south side, stand the Assembly Rooms, the outward appearance of which does not correspond with the elegant accommodation within.

Parallel to George's Street, forming the sides of the parallelogram, are Queen's Street and Prince's Street; the former a terrace overlooking the descending grounds on the north; the latter the North Loch, and having a view of the back part of the lofty buildings of the Old Town. There are also two other longitudinal streets, named Thistle Street and Rose Street, the first running between Queen's Street and George's Street, the second between Prince's Street and George's Street. These are built in a style of less elegance, for the accommodation of shopkeepers and others. Seven streets intersect the parallelogram at right angles, from Prince's Street on the south to Queen's Street on the north.

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At the eastern end of Prince's Street stands the Register Office, a most superb building; and opposite to it is the Theatre, a small mean building, unworthy of the general grandeur of the Scottish metropolis.

The New Town was begun to be built at its eastern extremity. The architecture in this quarter is inferior to that of its other parts. As the street proceeds westward, however, the elegance of the houses improves, and many of these are finished in the best style of modern architecture.

In addition to the New Town, a project has recently been formed, of extending it on the north to the Water of Leith, and eastward towards the town and port of Leith. Part of this plan is already executed, and the remainder is rapidly going forward. That which is finished is done on the same plan of uniformity with the other parts of the New Town, and, if possible, in an improving style of elegance. The outline of the projected extension may be seen in the Map of Edinburgh prefixed to the present volume.

Towards the east of the parallelogram the ground rises gently, after which it descends rapidly towards the Calton-hill on the south, and York Place, part of the extended New Town, on the north. On the top of this rising ground stands James's square, the houses of which, not

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being brought within the compass of the plan which regulated the other buildings, rise to a great height.

At this extremity of the town, the great road to the port of Leith winds to the eastward; and, for a considerable way, on both sides, it is bounded by elegant rows of buildings. From the rapidity with which these are erecting, it is probable that, in a few years, Edinburgh will be joined to its sea-port of Leith: And, when the present plans are completed, the Scottish metropolis will undoubtedly excel, in grandeur of appearance, in regularity of plan, and in elegance of architecture, every other city in Europe.

The extent of Edinburgh from east to west is about two English miles, and from north to south nearly the same distance. The circumference of the whole is upwards of eight miles.

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ANTIQUITIES.

UNDER this title it is purposed only to give an account of such objects of ancient erection as come not under the other general heads of arrangement.

CITY WALL.

Edinburgh, for a long series of ages, was open and defenceless. Exposed so much to the attacks of enemies from the northern parts of the neighbouring kingdom, it is rather remarkable that it was not early fortified. But the Scottish princes, in those ages, having no fixed place of residence, when enemies advanced into the country whom they could not repel, retired to the districts of their kingdom beyond the Forth, and sought

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their safety among its rocks and its mountains, the insurmountable barriers of nature.

It was not until the reign of James II. that the design of fortifying Edinburgh was first determined on. That prince granted the citizens a charter, dated the 30th of April 1450, which runs in the following terms: "Foralsmykle as we are informit be oure well belovettis the provost and communite of Edynburgh, yat yai dreid the evil and skeith of oure ennemies of England, we have in favour of yame, and for the zele and affectioune that we have to the provost and communite of oure said burgh, and for the comoune proffit, grauntit to thaim full licence and leiff to fosse, bulwark, wall, toure, turate, and uther wais to strength oure forsaids burgh, in quhat maner of wise or degree that beis sene maste spedefull to thaim." James also, at the same time, to enable the magistrates to carry the above design into execution, empowered them to lay a tax upon the valued rents of all property within the city and suburbs.

In consequence of these grants a wall was erected for the security and defence of the metropolis. It began at the north-east part of the rock on which the Castle is situated. At this place a strong tower was erected, denominated

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the Well-house tower *, from its vicinity to a well. This building, the ruins of which still remain, was entered on the inside of the wall by two doors, which led to the first and second floors. It was of a circular figure; and towards the west and north-west was perforated with narrow lights and loop-holes for defence. From this tower the wall extended eastward along the south side of the North Loch, till it came nearly opposite to the place where the reservoir for water now stands. Here it winded up the hill, at the top of which it was intersected by a gate, forming a communication between the town and the castle. In going down the opposite side of the hill, the wall went in an oblique direction to the first angle in the West-bow, where there was a gate named the Upper-bow-port, to distinguish it from the Nether-bow, or eastern gate of the city. One of the iron hooks on which the gate hung may still be seen at this place.

From the Upper-bow port, the wall took an eastern direction, on the south side of the town, till it came to the lane called Gray's Close. At this place was likewise a port or gate. It then proceeded in a north-east direction, and joined

* Popularly corrupted into *Wallace's Tower*.

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itself to the buildings on the north side of the High Street. Another gate, which formed the principal entrance to the town on the east, was erected at this place, called the Netherbow-port. From this port to the foot of Leith wynd, the city was defended by a range of houses; and on the north side by the morass called the North Loch, except the space from the foot of Leith wynd to the bottom of Halkerston's wynd, where the Loch terminated. How the city was defended in this quarter does not appear.

Soon after the erection of this wall, a new street seems to have been formed in the valley on its southern side, named the Cowgate. In the sixteenth century this street was inhabited by the nobility, the senators of the college of justice, and other persons of the first distinction.

The extension of the city, by the addition of this street soon rendered an enlargement of the fortifications necessary. After the fatal battle of Flowden, accordingly, the town-council being alarmed for the safety of the city, and in particular that part of it of late erection which lay without the wall, raised money to erect a rampart on the south side of the new buildings.

This wall begins at the south-east part of the rock on which the Castle stands. From thence it descends obliquely to the West-port; then

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ascends part of the hill on the opposite side called the High Riggs; after which it runs eastward, with but little variation in its course, to the Bristo and Potterow-ports, and from thence to the Pleasance. Here it takes a northerly direction to the Cowgate-port, situated at the eastern extremity of that street; and, ascending the lane called St. Mary's wynd, joins the old town wall a little to the south of the Netherbow-port. This wall included within its circuit the ground on which the present buildings of the University, the Infirmary, and High School, are erected, and parts of it may be still seen in their neighbourhood.

In the year 1620, the common-council having purchased the lands called the High Riggs, resolved to inclose them likewise within the town wall. In consequence of this a new rampart was built, which extends from the West-port to the Society or Bristo-port, including the grounds on which Heriot's Hospital, and the Charity work-house now stand. This wall, in the part of it which runs up the hill southward from the West-port, and in the vicinity of the Charity Work-house is still pretty entire.

Although the town wall was extended as above mentioned, yet it being still insufficient for the security of the city, the common-council, in the

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year 1650, agreed with one Murdoch Walker, a mason, to extend the fortifications by a new wall, to reach from Leith wynd to the eastern end of the North Loch, with a house at the western end for the keeper. This addition to the wall, in a place where the town was formerly exposed, completed the fortifications, and Edinburgh was at that time defended, in its whole circumference, by a pretty strong rampart. This part of the wall had two small postern gates, one near the College Church, and the other at Halkerston's wynd.

The ports or gates in the original and first erected wall of Edinburgh were four in number. That on the Castle-hill was pulled down on the extension of the wall which included the Cowgate; the one in the West-bow stood for a much longer time, and was only removed about the beginning of the last century. The two other ports were the Netherbow-port, and that in Gray's Close, the latter of which seems never to have been of much importence.

In the last extended wall, the gates were nine in number. Of the most conspicuous only of these we shall take particular notice.

The *West Port* or gate, which receives its name from its situation at the western extremity of the city, stood at the lower end of the Grassmarket,

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in the valley between the Castle-hill on the north, and that of the High Riggs on the south. It was erected about the year 1514, and still retains its ancient name. Though the gate itself is now removed, yet the wall on both sides may be seen. Though this entrance lie the roads to the southern, western, and northern parts of the kingdom. Without the wall, in this quarter, is a large suburb called Portsburgh, of which the magistrates of Edinburgh are superiors.

Bristo Port.—To the south-east of the West-port stands that of Bristo, so denominated from the present suburb of this name. At its first erection in 1515, it was from its vicinity to the monastery of Greyfriars called the Greyfriars-port; afterwards, at the erection of the Society of brewers in its neighbourhood, it received the name of the Society-port; and at last the name which it now holds. The suburb of Bristo anciently went by the name of Gallowgate: but at what period, or on what account its name was changed, is not now known.

The *Potter-row Port* is situated a little to the eastward of the Bristo-port. It was at first known by the name of the Kirk of Field port, from its vicinity to the Collegiate church of St. Mary in the Field. Afterwards it went by the name of St. Mary's port from the said church;

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and it received its present name from a pottery, or manufacture of earthern ware, being established in its neighbourhood.

The *Cowgate Port* stood a considerable way to the north east of the Potter-row-port, at the foot of the street called the Cowgate. It was erected about the year 1516, and still retains its first name.

NETHERBOW PORT.

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At a short distance northward from the Cowgate-port, on the top of the hill, stood the Netherbow-port, so called from its situation at the eastern and lower end of the city. The first port or gate of this name stood at the bottom of the High Street, at the place where it begins to contract in its width. This original port, standing so far in an area within the wall, not being convenient for defence, was pulled down, and a new one built by the adherents of queen Mary, in the year 1571. This second gate was also removed, and in 1606 the late handsome building was erected, a little to the east of the former.

In the proceedings which followed the execution of captain Porteous by the populace in 1736, this port was, by a bill passed in the House of Lords, ordered to be demolished, and the city laid open on that side. But representations being made in the House of Commons against the bill, the Netherbow-port at this time escaped demolition. It was removed, however, by order of the magistrates, in 1764, being thought too much to incumber the street. This port, of which a figure is annexed, was the most beautiful of any of the city gates. It consisted of two floors, and was surmounted with a handsome spire. Though the architecture was of an inferior kind to what the metropolis can now boast of, yet the port

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formed, from its situation, a considerable ornament to the city: And one cannot help feeling a regret at the removal of a monument, which not only exhibited the taste of our ancestors, but afforded an opportunity of contrasting present with former times. Through this gate lay the roads to the eastern and northern parts of the kingdom.

The other ports or gates of Edinburgh were of smaller size, and not so much frequented as those just mentioned. At the foot of Leith wynd was a gate known by the name of the *Leith Wynd Port*, and adjacent to it is a wicket, giving access to the Trinity Church and Hospital, which still remains. At the foot of the lane called Halkerston's wynd was another, which, as well as the former, was built about the year 1560. Both of these were pulled down some years ago; the others noticed above were removed in 1785.

A small arched gate, at the bottom of the Canongate, and which gave entrance to that suburb, is still standing. It is known by the name of the *Water-gate*.

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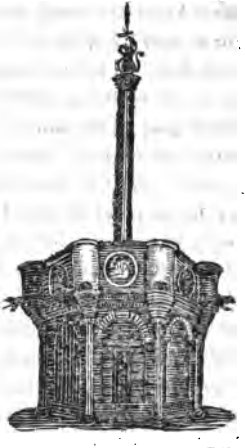

CROSS OF EDINBURGH.

Edinburgh Cross was an ancient structure of an octagonal form. It was composed of Gothic and Grecian architecture, and measured sixteen feet diameter, and fifteen in height, exclusive of a column which rose from the middle. This cross is conjectured to have been built about the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth. A small Ionic pillar ornamented each corner from the base, on the top of which projected a kind of circular bastions, with modern arches between

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them. The city arms were placed over the top of the arch which faced the east; and over the other there were as many heads, cut in the form of medallions, as was the town arms; but the heads appeared to be of much older workmanship than any other part of the fabric. It cannot now be discovered whom these heads were designed to represent; but the Gothic barbarity with which they were executed bears the appearance of the lower empire. The entry to the building was by a door facing the east, from which a stair led up to the platform on the top. From the centre of the platform rose a column of a single stone, twenty-one feet high, and eighteen inches diameter, curiously spangled with thistles, and ornamented on the top with a Corinthian capital; above this there was a unicorn, very well executed in stone.

This building was pulled down in the year 1756, on account of its incommoding the street. The middle pillar is still preserved in the pleasure grounds at Drum, four miles east from Edinburgh, on the road leading to Dalkeith; and four of the heads are in the tower built by the late Mr. Walter Ross, at Deanhaugh, Stockbridge. One of them has a casque; another is crowned with a wreath resembling a turban; the third has its hair turned upwards, with the ends

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standing out like points from the back part, and has over the shoulder a twisted staff, as if intended for a sceptre. The fourth resembles the head of a woman, with folds of linen artlessly wrapt round it.

At this cross formerly all public proclamations were issued, and rejoicings held. It was the place where titled criminals suffered the punishment due to their crimes, Here also merchants and others met on the market-days to transact their business: and, though a more commodious place has been since erected by the magistrates of the city for this purpose, (the Exchange), yet, either through the force of habit or attachment to the place, the merchants still continue to meet on the radiated pavement which marks the site of the ancient Cross.

In the suburb of the Canongate there formerly stood two crosses, both of which have been long since removed. One of these, however, consisting of a small column on a base of a few circular steps, is erected against the wall of the Canongate Town-house, and serves the purpose of a pillory for that district.

Among the antiquities of Edinburgh may be mentioned the house of the great Scottish reformer John Knox. It stands on the north side of the foot of the High Street, and, projecting in-

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to the street, reduces it nearly one half of its width. On the front to the west is a figure in *alto relievo*, pointing up with its finger to a radiated stone, on which is sculptured the name of the Divinity in three different languages:

ΘΕΟΣ
DEUS
GOD

Whether the figure is meant to represent the reformer himself, or not, is not known; but whoever it is, he seems to have been hardly used, part of the stone on which it is executed, being broken off either by accident or design. The edifice itself is one of the oldest stone houses in Edinburgh. As in the course of the improvements of the city this building will in a few years perhaps be removed, it is to be wished that the sculptured stones could be preserved, in memory of a man, who, whatever were his faults, by his bold eloquence, and undaunted conduct, pulled down the fabric of a superstition which had shackled the mind for ages.

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ROMAN SCULPTURE.

Immediately opposite to the house of the Reformer, on the south side of the street, and in the front wall of a house, are two heads in *alto relievo*, supposed by antiquaries to be of Roman sculpture. Between the heads, on a square tablet, is engraven the following inscription:

In · ſudore
vultꝰ tui · be
teriſ · pane
tuo· 6 3

"*In sudore vultus tui vesceris pane. Anno* ——" From this inscription many have been led to suppose, that these figures were intended to repre-

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sent the first pair *; but this is now generally believed to be a mistake, the middle stone tablet, on which is the inscription, being discovered to have been inserted at a period long subsequent to that in which the figures are supposed to have been formed. These heads were formerly in the wall of a house on the north side of the street, over the door of a baker's shop. From whence they came before that period is not known. But the honest baker, whose reading in history extended not perhaps much farther than the Sacred Volume, and probably supposing them to be representations of Adam and Eve, might have added this inscription in allusion to his trade. The sculpture of these figures is uncommonly fine; and they are conjectured by antiquaries to be likenesses of the Roman emperor Severus, and his consort Julia, from their resemblance to the heads on the coins of that prince.

At the bottom of the lane called Blackfriars wynd, and at the south-east corner, stood the house of cardinal Beaton, a turreted remnant of which is still to be seen. There are, besides in Edinburgh, various remains of ancient Romish chapels and religious houses; but none of these require particular description.

* Gen. iii. 19.—*In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread.*

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POLITICAL AND CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS.

EDINBURGH CASTLE.

There watching high the least alarms,
Thy rough rude fortress gleams afar;
Like some bold vet'ran, grey in arms,
And mark'd with many a seamy scar:
The pond'rous wall and massy bar,
Grim rising o'er the rugged rock;
Have oft withstood assailing war,
And oft repell'd the invaders shock.

BURNS.

THE Castle of Edinburgh is situated on the western and rugged extremity of the central hill on which the ancient part of the city is built.

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As before observed, it is separated from the buildings of the city by a space of about 350 feet in length and 300 in breadth. The area of the rock on which the Castle stands measures about seven English acres. It is elevated 294 feet above the level of the sea, and is accessible only on the eastern side, all the others being nearly perpendicular.

At the western termination of the Castle-hill is the outer barrier of the Castle, formed of strong pallisadoes. Beyond this is a dry ditch, with a draw-bridge and gate, which is defended on the flanks by two small batteries. A half-moon, mounted with twelve, eighteen, and twenty-four pounders, commands the whole. Within the gate is a guard-room, and a reservoir lately erected to supply the garrison with water. Beyond these, on a road winding upwards, towards the north, are two gateways, the first of which is very strong, and has two portcullises. A little from the gateway, to the right, is a battery, mounted with brass guns, near which there are store-houses for gun-carriages, and other implements of artillery. On the north is a grand store-room and arsenal, which, together with the other magazines in the fort, are capable of containing upwards of 30,000 stand of arms. In addition to these there are several other batteries at

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different parts of the circumference of the rampart or wall by which the brow of the rock is encircled. But the fortifications of the Castle correspond with none of the rules of art, being built according to the irregular form of the precipice on which they stand.

The highest part of the Castle, which is towards the south-east, consists of a number of houses in the form of a square, affording a parade for mustering and exercising the soldiers. These houses are chiefly laid out in barracks for the accommodation of the officers. The buildings on the east side of the square were formerly used as the royal apartments. These apartments are of considerable antiquity; and, from the date 1556 appearing in the front wall, seem to have been either built or repaired at that period. In a small room on the ground floor in the south-east corner of the edifice was Mary queen of Scots delivered, June 19, 1566, of her only son James VI, afterwards James I. of England, a prince whose birth was fortunate for the whole island, as in his person the crowns of two nations, who had opposed each other from the earliest ages, were at last united. In another apartment in this quarter are said to be deposited the Scottish regalia. These, consisting of the crown, the sceptre, and and the sword of state, were placed here on the

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26th of March 1707. Whether they now exist in this place is uncertain, as they have never been seen by any person since that period. A few years ago, several gentlemen visited the apartment with a design to inspect the regalia, but for some reason or other stopped short in their research. From these circumstances it is conjectured that they may have been removed to London, although by the instrument and protest made at the lodging of them in this place, they could not be removed from Scotland, nor even to any other part of that kingdom, without previous intimation being made to the earl Marischal. The parliament house was formerly included in the great square on the top of the Castle; and the royal gardens were situated in the marsh afterwards called the North Loch. The king's stables were on the south side, where the houses still retain the name, and the place to the south-west, where the barns were established, is known by the name of the Castle-barns.

The Castle of Edinburgh being a place of little strength, is principally used as a station for soldiers. But the old barracks not being sufficient to accommodate the number thought necessary to be stationed in this part of the kingdom, a large range of new barracks was begun to be built on the south-west side in 1796, sufficient to

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quarter about one thousand men. A spire and clock was also erected on one of the old buildings in 1795. Though the new barracks are designed with sufficient taste, and perhaps on the best plan for the accommodation of the soldiers, yet the picturesque effect of the ancient buildings of the Castle, when seen from the west, is much hurt by these new erections. Before these were built, the Castle of Edinburgh presented as fine a view to the lover of picturesque beauty, as was perhaps any where to be met with. But this effect is now very much destroyed by the contrast of the plain and ponderous new buildings, with the turreted remains of the architecture of our ancestors.

Edinburgh Castle has a governor, generally a Scottish nobleman, a deputy-governor who resides in the garrison, a fort-major, a store-keeper, master-gunner and chaplain. With its present extended buildings it can accommodate upwards of 2000 men.

The antiquity of the Castle is at least equal to that of the city, and perhaps the security derived from the protection of the one, might have been the chief cause which gave rise to the other. A situation like this must have been occupied as a strong-hold from the earliest times.

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In the first account of a fortress here, the rock is by Hector Boece called the *Hill of Agnes*, whence some have inferred, that the town did not at that time exist, or was not then of sufficient consequence to give name to the spot. It is also supposed, that the Agnes here mentioned was a saint of that name, and therefore, that this account does not carry the antiquity farther back than the Christian æra. But the many fictions of Boece prevent much reliance being placed on his authority. Long after this, according to Fordoun, this castle was called *Castrum Puellarum*, from the daughters of the Pictish kings and chiefs being kept and educated there, as being a place of security in these barbarous times. From its height it was also styled the *Winged Castle*. But, passing these definitions and conjectures, which if true could only gratify a foolish national pride, or perhaps please a credulous antiquary, we are inclined to refer its origin to the same source with that which we have stated as the most probable opinion concerning the origin of the city itself.

The first historical fact concerning this castle is found in Fordoun, who relates, that, in the year 1093 it was besieged by Donald Bane, brother to king Malcolm, assisted by the Norwegian monarch. In the year 1174, king William I. of

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Scotland, surnamed the Lion, being taken prisoner by the English in the neighbourhood of Alnwick, his subjects purchased his freedom by surrendering the independency of his kingdom. Many hostages, and some of the chief garrisons, among the latter this castle, were delivered to king Henry II. as pledges for the performance of the treaty; but on the marriage of William with Ermengarde, cousin to the king of England, Edinburgh Castle was given back as a dower to that queen.

In 1239 Alexander III. was betrothed to the daughter of king Henry III. of England, and the young queen had this castle assigned for her residence.

During the contest for the crown between Bruce and Baliol, the castle was, in 1296, besieged and taken by the English, and it remained in their possession near twenty years; but it was, in 1313, recovered by Sir Thomas Randolph, earl of Murray, when king Robert Bruce caused it, and the other fortresses recovered from the English, to be demolished, that they might not again be occupied by them in any future incursions. It was in ruins in 1336, when it served for the retreat of part of the count of Namur's forces, defeated by the earl of Murray, who held it but one day.

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King Edward III. on his way from Perth in his return to England, visited Edinburgh Castle, and gave orders for its being rebuilt, and for placing a strong garrison in it. It was nevertheless, in 1341, surprised by William Douglas, who, for that purpose made use of the following stratagem. Douglas, with three other gentlemen, waited on the governor. One of them, pretending to be an English merchant, informed him that he had for sale, on board of a vessel then just arrived in the Forth, a cargo of wine, strong-beer, and biscuit, exquisitely spiced; at the same time producing, as a sample, a bottle of wine and another of beer. The governor, tasting and approving of them, agreed for the purchase of the whole, which the feigned captain requested he might deliver very early next day, in order to avoid interruption from the Scots. He came accordingly at the time appointed, attended by a dozen of armed followers, disguised in the habits of sailors; and the gates being opened for their reception, they contrived, just in the entrance, to overturn a carriage, in which the provisions were supposed to be loaded, thereby preventing the gates from being suddenly shut. They then killed the porter and guards, and, blowing a horn as a signal, Douglas, who with a band of armed men had lain concealed near the Castle, rushed in and

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joined his companions. A sharp conflict ensued, in which most of the garrison being slain, the Castle was recovered for the Scots, who, about the same time, had also driven the English entirely out of Scotland.

During the reign of John earl of Carrick, who assumed the name and title of Robert III, from a superstitious notion that the name of John was unfortunate for monarchs, the burgesses of Edinburgh had the singular privilege conferred on them of building houses for themselves within the Castle, and of free access to them without paying any fees to the constable, subject to no other limitation than that they should be persons of good fame.

The Castle of Edinburgh has, at different times, served not only as the residence of the kings of Scotland, but also for their prison. The Scottish barons, under the feudal system, almost equalled their kings in riches and in power; and sometimes even possessed themselves of the royal person to sanction their ambitious designs. Thus James II, in the year 1438, was held here in a sort of honourable durance, by sir William Crichton the chancellor; till, by a stratagem contrived by his mother, he was conveyed from hence one morning early in a trunk. But he did not long enjoy his enlargement; for he was taken by a band

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of armed men while hunting in the woods of Stirling, and reconveyed to this castle. It was here also that William the sixth earl of Douglas, with his two friends, were basely murdered by the command of Crichton, who envied his riches and dreaded his power.

James III. was also confined here by his subjects for the space of nine months, till released, in the year 1482, by the duke of Albany, assisted by the citizens of Edinburgh, who surprised the castle.

In the year 1573, during the troubles which agitated the kingdom in the reign of queen Mary, this fortress was defended for the queen, at that time a prisoner in England, by Kirkaldy of Grange. When all the rest of Scotland had submitted to the regent's authority, Kirkaldy alone, with a few brave associates, still continued faithful to the cause of his unfortunate mistress. Morton, the regent, unable to reduce the garrison with his own forces, applied to Elizabeth for assistance, who sent sir William Drury to his aid with fifteen thousand foot, and a considerable train of artillery. Trenches were now opened, and approaches regularly carried on against the Castle. Five batteries, consisting of thirty-one guns, were erected against it. But Kirkaldy defended himself with the utmost courage, fostered,

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by despair. For three and thirty days did he resist all the efforts of the Scots and English; nor did he demand a parley till the fortifications were battered down, the spur or block-house on the east taken by assault, the well dried up, and every other supply of water cut off. Even then his spirit was unsubdued, and he determined rather gloriously to fall behind the last intrenchment than to yield to his inveterate enemies. But his garrison were not animated with the same heroic and desperate resolution, and, rising into a mutiny, they forced him to capitulate. He accordingly surrendered himself to sir William Drury, on the 29th of May 1573. The English general, in the name of his mistress, promissed that he should be honourably treated; but Elizabeth, without regarding her own honour, or that of Drury, delivered him up to the vengeance of the regent, who caused him to be hanged, on the 3d of August 1573.

In the year 1577, though Morton had found it necessary to resign the government into the hands of the young king, he still held the Castle of Edinburgh in his hands. But a supply of provisions being intercepted by the inhabitants of the city, he was forced to give up this important fortress without resistance.

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In 1650 the Castle sustained a siege of above two months against the parliamentary army commanded by Cromwell, and at last surrendered on honourable terms. At the Revolution it was long held for king James by the duke of Gordon, with a weak and ill provided garrison. In the rebellion of 1715, an unsuccessful attempt was made by the rebels to surprise this fortress; and in 1745, notwithstanding that the Highlanders were masters of the town of Edinburgh, they did not venture to attack the Castle, nor did they even succeed in entirely cutting off the communication between it and the city.

Since that time the history of this fortress consists only of a series of internal improvements, for the accommodation of the soldiers who are stationed in this part of the country. During the period of the late war, however, a number of French prisoners were confined in it; but it is to be hoped, that the inhabitants of the city will no more be alarmed at the desolation made by its cannon, and that, for the purposes of destruction, their thunder is hushed for ever.

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PALACE OF HOLYROODHOUSE.

The Palace of Holyroodhouse stands at the eastern extremity of the city of Edinburgh, and at the bottom of that part of the High Street named the Canongate. It is a beautiful building, of a square form, the area in the centre of which measures 230 feet in circumference. The western front, consists of two lofty double towers, which are joined by a beautiful low building or gallery, adorned above with a ballustrade. In the middle of this gallery is a magnificent portico, decorated with four Doric columns, which support a cupola in the form of an imperial crown. Underneath the cupola is a clock; and over the gateway are the royal arms of Scotland. The front to the east is of equal elegance. Round the area in the inside is a handsome arcade, faced with pilasters of the Doric order.

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On the entablature of these are cut the ensigns of Scottish royalty; the thistle and the crown, the sword and the sceptre. Between the windows of the second floor are a range of Ionic pilasters; and above these an equal number of the Corinthian order. On a pediment in this area, fronting the west, are the royal arms. On the right-hand is the large staircase, which leads to the royal apartments; and on the north side of the building is the great gallery, which is 150 feet long, 27½ in breadth, and in heighth 18 feet. This gallery is hung with the fanciful portraits of one hundred and eleven monarchs of Scotland, painted by De Witt. Here are held the elections of the Scottish peers. Adjoining to the gallery is a drawing and state bed-chamber, wainscotted with oak. The festoons of flowers over the doors and mantle-pieces in this apartment are executed with a considerable degree of elegance. Near to this, in what are called lord Dunmore's lodgings, is a celebrated painting of Charles I. and his queen, in a sort of Vandyke riding habit. A horse for his majesty, and a palfrey for the queen, are introduced, and the whole is executed in a masterly style. Here also are full length portraits of their present majesties by Ramsay.

Strangers visiting the palace are usually led to queen Mary's apartments, in the second floor of

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which her own bed still remains. It is of crimson damask, bordered with green silk fringes and tassels, but is now almost in tatters. The cornice of the bed is of open figured work. Close to the floor of this room, a piece of wainscot, about three feet square, hangs upon hinges, and opens a passage to a trap-stair, which communicates with the apartments below. Through this passage Darnley and his accomplices rushed in to murder the unhappy Rizio, on the 9th of March 1566. The queen, when this outrage took place, was at supper, in a closet adjoining to her bedchamber, with the countess of Argyle, Rizio, and a few domestics. Rizio, on perceiving the conspirators enter, headed by lord Ruthven in complete armour, instantly supposed he was the victim, and took refuge behind the queen. But, in spite of her tears and intreaties, he was torn from her presence, and, before he could be dragged through the next apartment, the rage of his enemies put an end to his life, piercing his body with fifty-six wounds. The closet in which Mary was at supper when this tragical scene was acted, is about twelve feet square, and is the north-west tower of the present buildings.

The more ancient parts of this palace, consisting of the north-west towers, were built by James V, about the year 1528, as a royal resi-

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dence. Below a niche in one of these towers, in which probably there has formerly been a statue, his name is still to be seen. During the minority of queen Mary, the palace of Holyroodhouse was burnt, along with the city, by the English forces under the earl of Hartford. Soon after this period, however, it was repaired and enlarged beyond its present size. At that time it is said to have consisted of no fewer than five courts, the most westerly of which was the largest. It was bounded on the east by the front of the palace, which occupied the same space as it does at present; but the building extended itself farther towards the south. At the north-west corner was a strong gate, (the gate of the ancient adjoining abbey), with Gothic pillars, arches, and towers, part of which was not long ago pulled down.

Great part of the palace of Holyroodhouse was burnt by the soldiers of Cromwell. At the Restoration, however, it was again repaired, and altered into its present form by king Charles II. These alterations and reparations were designed by sir William Bruce, a celebrated architect, and the work was executed by Robert Mynle, whose name appears on a pillar in the inside of the square.

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The paintings of the monarchs of Scotland in the gallery were much defaced by the English soldiers quartered there in the year 1745. They seem to have thought that, by destroying the inanimate effigies of the House of Stewart, they eminently displayed their loyalty to the House of Hanover. Prince Charles Stewart, (the young Pretender), in that year also, took up his residence for some time in this mansion of his fathers; and thither the inhabitants of Edinburgh repaired to him, to pay the assessment laid on the city.

Of this palace, which is now almost the only entire regal residence which remains in Scotland, the duke of Hamilton is heritable keeper. He has a fine lodging within it, as have also several others of the Scottish nobility. Notwithstanding of this, a great part of the building remained uninhabited, and was hastening to decay, till of late years apartments were fitted up for the residence of the unfortunate princes of the House of Bourbon.

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ABBEY OF HOLYROODHOUSE, AND ROYAL CHAPEL.

Adjacent to the Palace stands the ruined Abbey of Holyroodhouse. Though this building comes not properly under the present head of arrangement, yet, as the church of the Abbey was afterwards the royal chapel, and as the Abbey itself gave name to the Palace, it is thought proper to insert the account of it in this place.

The Abbey of Holyroodhouse was founded by David I. in 1128. The traditionary accounts which occasioned its erection are thus related. King David I, its founder, being on a hunting match in the forest of Drumselch, near Edinburgh, on rood-day, was attacked by a large hart, and his life was in the utmost danger. While he was endeavouring to defend himself

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with his hands against the furious assaults of the animal, a miraculous cross from Heaven slipped into his hand, which so frightened the stag, that he retreated immediately. This wonderful circumstance having of course put an end to the chace, David repaired to the castle of Edinburgh, where in a dream he was instructed to erect an abbey or house for canons regular, on the place where the celestial cross was put into his hand. In obedience to this visionary command, the king erected an abbey for the said canons, dedicated it to the honour of the holy cross, and deposited the same therein, where it is said to have remained till the reign of David II. That prince, whom the cross seems not to have protected as it did his predecessor, was taken prisoner by the English at the battle of Durham, and with him the cross fell into the hands of the enemy. It remained in that city for several ages, where it is said to have been held in great veneration.

Such is the fabulous account given of the circumstance which occasioned the erection of this abbey. It is a miracle near a-kin to many of those which popery has often since imposed on the credulity of mankind. David I. who was a pious prince, seems to have been much under the guidance of his spiritual instructors; and it is not to be wondered at, when their interest wit

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so nearly concerned, that they should procure the sanction of a miracle to a work of such a nature as the endowment and foundation of an abbey.

However this may be, the abbey was founded by a charter in the year 1128, the original of which is in the archives of the city. It was bestowed on the canons regular of St. Augustine, who were brought thither from the priory of St. Andrews in the county of Fife. They had granted to them the church of Edinburgh Castle, with those of St. Cuthbert's, Corstorphin, and Liberton, in the county of Mid-Lothian, and of Airth in Stirlingshire; the priories of St. Mary's Isle in Galloway, of Blantyre in Clydesdale; of Rowadill in Ross, and three others in the Western Isles. To them David also granted the privilege of erecting a borough between the town of Edinburgh and the church of Holyroodhouse. From these canons the street which they erected had the name of *Canongate*, which it still retains. In this new borough they had a right to hold markets. They had also portions of land assigned them in different parts, with a most extensive jurisdiction, and right of trial by duel, and fire and water ordeal. They had also certain revenues payable out of the Exchequer and other funds, with fishings, and the privilege of erecting

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mills on the Water of Leith, which still retain the name of *Canonmills*.

Other grants and pivileges were bestowed upon this monastery by succeeding sovereigns, so that it was deemed the richest religious foundation in Scotland. At the Reformation, its annual revenues were 442 bolls of wheat, 640 bolls of bear, 560 bolls of oats, 500 capons, 24 hens, as many salmon, twelve loads of salt, besides a great number of swine, and about 250l. Sterling in money.

This stately abbey, with the choir and cross of its church, were destroyed by the English about the middle of the fifteenth century, and nothing left standing but the body of the church. A large brazen font was carried away at this time by sir Richard Lea, captain of the English pioneers, who presented it to the church of St. Albans in Hertfordshire, after he had caused the following inscription to be engraven on it: "*Cum Læthia, oppidum apud Scotos non incelebre, et Edinburgus, primaria apud eos civitas, incendio conflagrent, Ricardus Leus, eques auratus, me flammis ereptum, ad Anglos perduxit. Hujus ego tanti beneficii memor, non nisi regum liberos lavare solitus, nunc meam operam etiam in fines Anglorum libenter condixi. Leus victor sic voluit. Vale. Anno Domini* M,D,XLIII, *et anno Henrici octavi,* XXXVI."

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This font, during the civil war in the reign of Charles I, was melted and converted into money.

Along with the other religious houses, the buildings of the Abbey suffered much at the Reformation; the ornaments were despoiled by the populace, and nothing was left but the bare walls. At the memorable æra of the Restoration, king Charles II. ordered the church to be set apart as a chapel-royal, and prohibited its use as a common parish church for the future. It was at this time fitted up in a very elegant manner. A throne was erected for the sovereign, and twelve stalls for the knights of the order of the Thistle.

In addition to this James VII. (or II. of England) fitted it still farther up with a beautiful organ, and paved it with marble. At the Revolution, however, the populace, whose hatred of popery, and antipathy to episcopacy, often carried them to extremes in their resentment, once more despoiled this ancient edifice, tore down its ornaments, and even carried off many of the marble stones of the pavement, which had been so lately laid. The following is a representation of the chapel-royal as it remained at that time.

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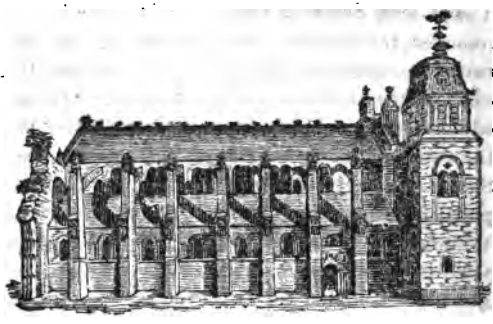

CHAPEL-ROYAL.

In this situation it long stood neglected, till the duke of Hamilton, the hereditary keeper of the palace, represented its situation to the barons of Exchequer, and craved that the roof, which was now become ruinous, might be repaired. The barons therefore ordered a plan and estimate for the work to be given in, which was accordingly done, and the plan being approved of, 1008*l.* was granted by them for this purpose, on the 7th of August 1758. The architect and mason who were employed to repair the roof, injudiciously covered it with large flag-stones. But the walls being insufficient to bear this weight, or the timbers which supported the stones too slender,

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it was soon observed that, were the stones not removed, the building must unavoidably fall to ruin. A representation of its state was again made to the barons by another architect in 1766, which does not seem to have been regarded, and the roof fell in on the 2d of December 1768. Since that time, no attempt has been made to repair it, and it is now fast hastening to ruin. In 1773 the rubbish occasioned by the roof giving way was sold, and a house in the lane called Baxter's Close was built with the figured stones, after defacing the carvings and cornices.

The ruins of this church, notwithstanding the lapse of years which have passed since its first erection, and the accidents which have happened it, still display vestiges of its ancient magnificence. The square of the walls remain, and though stripped of their former ornaments, will probably long withstand the rage of the elements. It was only in the severe winter of 1795 that the great eastern Gothic window fell in. The belfry at the west end is pretty entire. Strangers visiting the ruins are shewn a few bones of Scottish princes who were buried here; and among these some large ones which are said to be lord Darnley's. In the belfry is a statue of Robert lord Belhaven, executed in white marble; but it has

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been much injured by the falling of some parts of the walls.

The precincts of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse are a sanctuary for insolvent debtors.

THE SCOTTISH MINT.

In the lane called Gray's Close stand the buildings of the Mint of Scotland, which were erected in the year 1574. They form a small square, in which are the apartments for the different officers; but no money has been struck here since the union of the kingdoms. All the offices are, however, by the articles of union, still kept up, and the bell-man enjoys his salary by regularly ringing the bell. This place, as well as the abbey of Holyroodhouse, is an asylum for insolvent debtors.

COURT OF SESSION.

The Court of Session, the supreme civil judicature of Scotland, was established in its present form by king James V. in 1532, after the model of the ancient French parliaments. Before this period all civil causes were tried by an

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ambulatory committee of parliament, who took on themselves the name of the Lords of Council and Session; but this having been found inconvenient, it was abolished by James, and regular judges appointed for the administration of justice. The Court of Session, at its establishment, consisted of fourteen ordinary lords, spiritual and temporal, of an equal number, and a churchman, the abbot of Cambuskenneth, was their president. The king had also a right to add certain other lords of his council to the above number, under the title of extraordinary lords; but these had no salary, nor were obliged to attend, but at their own pleasure.

Before the Reformation, the president of this court was generally an ecclesiastic; but since that period might be either a layman or a churchman. Robert Pont, minister of St. Cuthbert's, was the last ecclesiastic who held the office of an ordinary lord of Session; the parliament having ordained, in the year 1584, that no minister should afterwards bear an office in any court of justice.

The judges of the Court of Session, who sit both as judges and jury, are, as has been already observed, fifteen in number. These are generally appointed from the Faculty of Advocates; but persons from the Society of Writers to the Signet

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may be chosen, under certain regulations, to this office.

In this court are tried not only all actions of debt and trespass, and all causes in civil affairs, but also matters of equity, there being no court of chancery in Scotland. The Court of Session likewise supplies the place of a committee of parliament called *The Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks and valuation of Teinds;* and in this capacity judge concerning the livings of ministers, tithes and patronages. They also hear and judge appeals from all inferior courts; but the decisions of the Court of Session may be brought under the review of the House of Lords, the supreme judicatory of Britain.

This court holds two terms or sessions in the year; the first of two months called the Summer Session, beginning on the 12th of May and ending on the 12th of July; and the second, of four months, called the Winter Session, beginning on the 12th of November, and continuing to the 12th of March. During the vacations between the terms, however, one of the judges, called the *Lord Ordinary*, attends two days in the week for the discussion of summary causes.

The business which comes before the Court of Session is conducted in a manner which commands the admiration of every lover of justice.

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However much "the laws delay" may be a subject of complaint, yet it may be affirmed that here causes are expedited with as much haste as is consistent with a patient hearing, and with those forms which are necessary where such a multiplicity of business occurs. The arguments are generally carried on in printed pleadings, which are prepared by the advocates or barristers attached to the court, and of which the judges get copies several days before the hearing of the cause. By this means they have time to weigh and compare the arguments urged by the different parties, and in the retirement of their closets to form their opinion on its merits. The understanding is attempted to be convinced, rather than the passions interested. The gloss of eloquence, which often

"Leads to bewilder, and dazzles to blind,"

is here in a great measure removed; and justice is left to find out its object by the light of truth, supported by unanswerable argument.

But though the causes are for the most part decided on written arguments, yet, in cases of weighty importance, or in those which require additional illustration, a hearing in presence is ordered; the barristers are called to appear at

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the bar, and argue *viva voce* the pleas of their clients.

For the dispatch of business, every one of the judges in rotation, (except the lord President,) attends in an outer hall, to prepare and forward the causes for the consideration of the whole court, and to decide upon those of inferior importance. These, when officiating in this capacity, have the name of *Lord Ordinary*, and each has a different department of business assigned him.

The decisions given by the whole lords, such is the impartiality of this court, may be re-heard, upon reclaiming petitions being presented; but these must be given in within a specified time, while the circumstances are recent in the memory of the judges. If not presented during this period, the decision becomes final, and the only resource, if the parties think themselves aggrieved, lies, in this case, in an appeal to the House of Lords. But, to the honour of the jurisprudence of this part of the country, and to the men who administer it, the number of decisions reversed is extremely few, and these perhaps in cases where the wisest and most impartial are apt to be misled.

The judges of the Court of Session, in their official capacity, are clothed in purple robes,

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turned up with crimson velvet. They have four maces carried before them, are in precedence next to the sons of earls, and are accounted the first gentlemen in Scotland.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES.

The Faculty of Advocates are a society of lawyers, somewhat similar to the English Inns of Court, who officiate in the causes that occur before the Court f Session and other courts. At the establishment of that court, their number was extremely small, and even the judges themselves, on various occasions, appeared as barristers. The demand of the public, however, increasing, their number was gradually enlarged; and, after the removal of the court, by the union of the crowns, and the dissolution of the Scottish parliament by the union of the kingdoms, it has become almost the only road to eminence and wealth for the younger sons of Scottish gentlemen.

The affairs of this society are managed by a *Dean* or president, a treasurer, clerk, and a council selected from the members. Persons who are admitted as advocates, must have gone through a regular course of civil and Scots law; and if, after due examinations, both in public and pri-

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vate, by a committee appointed, the candidate is found qualified, he obtains admission to practise as one of their number.

Every advocate at his admission pays to the society a sum, which at various periods has been augmented, and now amounts to 150l. Sterling. A part of this money goes to the support of the library belonging to the Faculty, which is one of the most valuable in Scotland. An account of the library will be found in another department of this volume.

The Faculty of Advocates are subject to the authority of the judges of the Court of Session, who give rules for their conduct in business, and may censure, fine, or debar them from practising, should their conduct in any case make such an exertion of authority necessary.

The Advocates are one of the most respectable communities in Edinburgh. In the rolls of their members are found many names "not unknown to fame," and they can count in their number not a few of the persons, whose genius and abilities have added lustre to the literary annals of the eighteenth century.

Though the proceedings of the court to which they are principally attached prevents in a great measure the growth and cultivation of those talents which enable to shine in public speaking,

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yet this perhaps is abundantly compensated by the opportunity it affords of acquiring facility and correctness in writing. In making this remark, we are far from insinuating that the embellishments of oratory are wanting in the practitioners at the Scottish bar. In those cases where their assistance is required, their pleadings demonstrate, that, though situated in a quarter of the island where the colloquial dialect differs so much from the standard of taste, they are not unacquainted with the graces of eloquence. The genuine flash of wit, the pointed shaft of ridicule, depth of argument, and pathos of expression, are not unknown in the Scottish courts. And many of the members of the Faculty of Advocates have pronounced orations, which Cicero would not have blushed to own, or Demosthenes to acknowledge.

The number of Advocates at present on the roll amount to about 270.

WRITERS TO THE SIGNET.

Connected also with the Court of Session are the Society of Clerks to his Majesty's Signet. Their business is to subscribe the writs that pass the royal signet, and they alone are empowered

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to perform this in Scotland. The office of keeper of the Signet is very lucrative, and he is allowed deputes and clerks under him. Before any one enters into this Society, he must attend the university for two years, and serve five years as an apprentice to one of the members. He must also pay 100l. of apprentice-fee, 10l. to the library belonging to the institution, and 100l. when he is admitted a member. The Clerks of the Signet practise as attornies before the Courts of Session and Justiciary.

COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

The Court of Justiciary is the supreme criminal judicature in Scotland. It is composed of a lord Justice General, a lord Justice-Clerk, and five commissioners. The office of lord Justice-General is merely a nominal one, as he seldom or never assists in the administration of justice; the other judges, of which the lord Justice Clerk is president, hold at the same time the office of judges in the Court of Session. The causes which come before this court, are tried by a jury of fifteen citizens, and the prosecutions are conducted by the Lord Advocate, the Solicitor-General, and the Agent for the Crown. A majority

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of the jury either acquits or condemns the delinquent, unanimity in opinion not being essential. During the recess of the Court of Session, the judges of this court, twice in the year, go on circuits through the different parts of the kingdom. One judge can hold a circuit court; and it has been found, by a decision in 1763, that the judgments of circuit courts are not liable to be reviewed by the High Court of Justiciary. The jurisdiction of the court itself in criminal cases is absolute, and from their sentence there lies no appeal. In their official capacity the judges are clothed in scarlet robes, turned up with white satin, and have silver maces carried before them.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

At what time this court was erected in Scotland is not known. It seems, however, to have been formed on the plan of that of England, the constitution and practice of both courts being nearly the same. The name Exchequer seems to be derived from French *Exchequier*, a chequered cloth, with which the table at which the judges sat was formerly covered. This court is composed of five judges, one, who sits as presi-

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dent, with the title of lord Chief Baron, and four ordinary Barons. They have four terms of sitting in the year, and all revenue causes are here tried. The cases are decided by a jury of twelve; and the Court of Exchequer is the only one in Scotland, where matters of civil right are tried in this manner.

The Courts of Session, Justiciary, and Exchequer, with the Societies of Barristers and Attonies, form an incorporation, instituted by James V, called the College of Justice, of which the judges of the Court of Session enjoy the title of Senators. The members of this incorporation are exempted from the taxes which are imposed on the other inhabitants of the city, for ministers stipends, support of the poor, from paying impost on liquors, and from performing any services within the city; nay, by several statutes, they are exempted from paying land-tax, and from all public taxes and contributions whatever. This last privilege, however, they have not exercised since the Revolution.

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PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

This building, which is now occupied by the Court of Session, was formerly the place where the Scottish Parliament met. It was begun to be erected in the year 1632, and was completed in 1640, at an expence of 11,600l. Sterling. It occupies the south and west angles of the square to which it gives its name, and forms no inconsiderable ornament to that part of the city. The building is 133 feet long, by 98 broad in the widest end, and 60 in the narrowest. In the back part it is 60 feet high, but on account of the inequality of the ground the north and east fronts are only 40 feet. Over the entrance from the east are the arms of Scotland, well cut on stone,

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with allegorical figures of Mercy and Truth for supporters, and this inscription, *Stant his felicia regna;* under the arms is the motto *Uni unionem.*

The great hall in which the Scottish Parliament sat is 122 feet long by 49 broad. The roof is of oak, arched and elegantly finished. In a niche of the wall is a fine marble statute of the late President Forbes, executed by Roubiliac at the expence of the Faculty of Advocates. There are also full length portraits of king William III, queen Mary his consort, and queen Anne, painted by sir Godfrey Kneller; and of George I, John duke of Argyle, and Archibald duke of Argyle, by Mr. Aikman of Cairney. This hall is occupied as a place of accommodation for the lawyers who attend the court; and single judges called *ordinarys* also sit here to determine those causes of lesser, or forward those of greater importance. The whole court sit in an adjoining room, of much smaller dimensions, which was formerly appropriated for the meetings of the Privy Council.

The Court of Exchequer not long ago occupied a part of this building; but, having removed to other apartments, the place where the Court of Session meet was lately enlarged, and new galleries erected, and it is now by far the most

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commodious and elegant judgment-hall in Britain. The Court of Justiciary in their sittings at Edinburgh, meet in the same place which accommodates the Court of Session. The valuable library of the Faculty of Advocates occupies the lower part of the building.

The Barons of Exchequer hold their court in the back part of the Exchange buildings, to which they removed lately from their former situation in the upper apartments of the Parliament House. But a new court-house is speedily to be prepared.

REGISTER OFFICE.

The idea of erecting a building for preserving the public records, was first suggested by the late

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earl of Morton, lord Register of Scotland. The Scottish records have been left imperfect from a variety of causes. Edward I. is said to have carried off or destroyed many of them; and afterwards Oliver Cromwell carried off the remainder. At the Restoration some of those which had been taken by Cromwell were sent back to Scotland by sea; but unfortunately one of the vessels which brought them was shipwrecked; and the records brought by the other have never since been properly arranged. The place where they were kept too, was such as did not insure safety from accidents by fire. The earl of Morton, therefore, to provide a place where they might be kept in safety in future, obtained from his majesty a grant of 12,000l. Sterling, out of the money arising from the sale of the forfeited estates. The plan of the present building was accordingly designed by that celebrated architect, Mr. Robert Adam, and the foundation stone was laid on the 17th of June 1774. The ceremony was performed under a discharge of artillery, in presence of the judges of the Courts of Session and Exchequer, and in the sight of a multitude of spectators. A brass plate was put into the foundation stone, with the following inscription engraven upon it: *Conservandis Tabulis Publicis positum est, anno* M,DCC,LXXIV, *munificentia optimi*

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et pietissimi principis Georgii Tertii. In a glass vase, hermetically sealed, which was also placed in the foundation stone, are deposited specimens of the different coins of his present majesty.

This noble edifice stands at the east end of Prince's Street, about 40 feet back from the line of the street, and its front looks southward along the North Bridge. The length of the front from east to west is 200 feet; the breadth, including the diameter of the dome, is 120 feet. The part of the building erected is only half of the plan which was intended. It is sufficient, however, for the accommodation of the records at present; and it will probably be a considerable time before the increase of these make a farther extension of the building necessary. According to the original plan the building is to consist of a square of 200 feet, with a dome of 50 feet diameter in the centre. The front, dome, and one half of each wing is only erected.

In the centre of the edifice is the large dome, 50 feet in diameter, and 80 in height. This dome is lighted from the top by a window, 15 feet in diameter, the frame of which is of copper. A beautiful statue of his present Majesty, in marble, by the Hon. Mrs. Damer, stands in the centre of the dome, partly disfigured by the bad taste of *gilding* some of the appendages of the statue.

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At each corner of the front is a little projection, with a Venetian window, and on the top a beautiful stone ballustrade, with a small cupola. In the middle is another projection, three windows in breadth, and four Corinthian pilasters, supporting a pediment, within which there is in composition the royal arms of Great Britain. These arms are by far too small, considering their elevation, and the magnitude of the building, and, to a spectator who views them from the street, convey rather the idea of a large medallion, than an appropriate ornament for such a building as the Register Office. The front is ornamented with a fine entablature of the Corinthian order; and the grand outer staircase is perhaps as elegant a design as is any where to be seen.

In the walls in the inside of the building are numerous arched divisions, disposed into presses for holding the records, the access to which is by a hanging gallery, which encircles the whole edifice. Two elegant staircases lead to the chambers where the records are kept, and the apartments of the clerks. The number of these apartments, when the original plan shall be completed, is (exclusive of passages, staircases, and water-closets) ninety-seven, all of which are arched below, and accommodated with fire-places. This edifice, which is the most beautiful of Mr.

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Adam's designs, is sufficient to perpetuate his name, were there no other monuments of his taste, as an architect of the first merit. Its erection cost nearly 40,000l. Sterling.

The lord Register has the chief direction of the business carried on in this office, and the principal clerks of the court of session are his deputes. These have a number of inferior clerks under them for carrying on the affairs of the court of session, and other matters which belong to the institution. The lord Register is a minister of state in this country. He formerly collected the votes of the parliament of Scotland, and still collects those of the peers, at the election of the sixteen who represent the body of the Scottish nobility in the British parliament.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

The Scottish Court of Admiralty is very ancient; but the form of their proceedings of old is not much known, as most of their ancient records are lost. The lord High Admiral was, before the union, his majesty's lieutenant and justice-general upon the seas, and in all creeks, harbours, and navigable rivers beneath the first bridge. He exercised his jurisdiction by depu-

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ties, the judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the judges of the inferior admiral courts in the different districts. By an article of the union, the jurisdiction of the Admiralty in Scotland is said to be under the lord High Admiral of Great Britain; but this does not seem to infer jurisdiction in a judicial capacity; for the decrees of the Admiralty Court are in civil cases subject to the Court of Session, and in criminal to that of the Justiciary.

The judge of the High Court of Admiralty is appointed by the lord vice-admiral of Scotland, an officer of state nominated by the crown; and those of the inferior courts by the judge of the High Court. They have a jurisdiction in all maritime cases, civil or criminal; and, by prescription, the High Court has acquired a jurisdiction in mercantile causes, nowise maritime, at least where both parties *prorogate*, or agree to the jurisdiction.

COMMISSARY COURT.

This court was instituted by queen Mary, in the year 1563, in place of the jurisdiction exercised by the officials of bishops, before the reformation of religion in Scotland. It consists of four

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commissaries or judges; and its original establishment has been confirmed by several acts of parliament. In this court is judged all matrimonial cases; and its jurisdiction in these extends over Scotland. Other cases are also judged here, such as testamentary causes, &c; but the jurisdiction of the commissaries extends in these only over the three counties of East, West, and Mid-Lothian. To this court also belongs the privilege of confirming the wills or testaments of natives who die abroad, and those of persons who die in Scotland without any settled residence. From the decisions of the judges of this court an appeal lies to the court of session. The court, having no recess, is always open for hearing and determining consistorial causes.

LYON COURT.

The principal officer in this court is Lyon king at arms, whose office, before the union, was to arrange the ceremonies at the coronations of the Scottish princes, and on other public occasions; to inspect the arms of the nobility; and to grant supporters to the arms of new created peers. Under the Lyon king at arms are six heralds, and an equal number of pursuivants. These, in their

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dress of ceremony, and attended by the other officers of this court, publish at the Cross of Edinburgh all proclamations issued by his majesty. This court has a liberty of visiting the arms of the nobility and gentry, to distinguish them by proper differences, and to register them in their books. The fees for registration are for those of a nobleman twenty merks Scottish; of a knight ten merks; and of all others who have a right to bear arms, five merks.

SHERIFF COURT.

As Scotland is divided into counties, shires, or stewartries, the sheriff or steward, the king's lieutenant, enjoys an extensive jurisdiction, civil and criminal. Of old, the sheriff or steward reviewed the decrees of the baron courts within his territories; he mustered the military companies or militia, whose exercises were known by the name of *weapon shawing*; and the same office is now renewed in the establishment of the militia of Scotland, the officers of which receive their commissions from the lieutenant, steward, or sheriff of the county.

The Sheriff receives the royal revenues from the collectors within his district, which he pays

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into the Exchequer: he summons juries for the trials before the Court of Justiciary; and returns, as a member of parliament for the county, the person who has a majority of suffrages upon the roll of the freeholders. The sheriff has also a civil jurisdiction in all cases, except in a contest for the property of a landed estate; and a criminal one in cases of theft and other smaller crimes. The office of sheriff was formerly hereditary in the great families; but by an act of parliament in 1748, this and all other hereditary offices were dissolved or annexed to the crown. The office of sheriff is now exercised by a judge, called the sheriff-depute, and his substitute. They are appointed by the crown, and the former must be a member of the Faculty of Advocates. The decrees of this court are subject to review by the supreme courts of Session and Justiciary.

CONVENTION OF ROYAL BOROUGHS.

This court was instituted in the reign of James III, and was appointed to be held at Inverkeithing; but it does not appear that it met earlier than 1552. Since that period, its constitution has been considerably altered, not only by acts of parliament, but also by its own decrees. The

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Convention at present meets annually in Edinburgh, and consists of two deputies from each borough. The lord Provost of Edinburgh is perpetual president, and the city clerks of Edinburgh are clerks to the Convention. The powers of this court chiefly respect the establishment of regulations concerning trade and commerce; and to this purpose the Convention has established and from time to time renewed articles of staple contract with the town of Campvere. As the royal boroughs pay a sixth part of the sum imposed as a land-tax upon the counties of Scotland, the Convention is empowered to consider the state of trade and revenues in the individual boroughs, and to assess their respective proportions. This court has also been in use to examine the conduct of magistrates in their administration of the borough revenue, although this property comes under the jurisdiction of the court of Exchequer, and to give sanction, upon particular occasions, to the common-council of boroughs, to aleniate a part of the borough estate. The Convention likewise considers and arranges the political *setts* or constitutions of the different boroughs, and regulate matters concerning elections brought before them. The place where the Convention meet is in an aisle of the cathedral church of St. Giles, Edinburgh.

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BOARD OF CUSTOMS.

The Board of Customs consists of five commissioners, who manage the collection of his majesty's customs in Scotland. Under these are a secretary, and a number of other officers for conducting the different departments of business. This Board formerly occupied the back part of the buildings of the Exchange; but they lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Bellevue, which is now included in the extended New Town of Edinburgh.

EXCISE OFFICE.

The Board of Excise for Scotland is managed by five commissioners, a secretary, and a number

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of other officers. The building which is occupied as an office by this Board, stands in a conspicuous situation in a recess on the eastern side of St. Andrew's Square. This edifice was built by the late sir Laurence Dundas for his own residence. It is a very handsome building. A pediment in front, supported by four Corinthian pilasters, is ornamented with the royal arms; and the execution of the whole is such as to do credit to the taste of the person under whose superintendence it was erected.

POST-OFFICE.

The General Post-Office of Scotland was established in its present form by an act of parliament in 1710. Before this period, there were regular posts in the country, to a few of the principal towns; but the advantages of such an establishment seem not to have been duly appreciated in a nation at that time without much trade. In the year 1698, sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson had a grant from king William of the whole revenue of the Post-office of Scotland, with a pension of 300l. *per annum* to keep up the post. But sir Robert, after deliberation, gave up the grant, as thinking it disadvanta-

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geous. In 1763 the revenue of the Post-Office of Edinburgh was 11,942l. *per annum;* and in 1783, owing to the increase of trade and correspondence, the same revenue was upwards of 40,000l. At present it cannot be estimated at less then 100,000l. *per annum.*

The business of the General Post-Office is managed by a Postmaster-General, a secretary, and a number of clerks. The building occupied by the establishment is situated at the northern extremity of the western range of buildings on the North Bridge; and, from its centrical situation, affords a speedy conveyance of letters to any part of the metropolis. Besides this, however, there are in different parts of the city, places appointed for the reception of letters, under the superintendence of the General Post-Office.

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MUNICIPAL ESTABLISHMENT.

MAGISTRACY OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH is governed by a town-council of thirty-three members, who have the direction of all public affairs within the jurisdiction of the city. The ordinary council, however, consists only of twenty-five members; the remaining eight are named *extraordinary*. The whole is composed of merchants and tradesmen, whose respective powers and interests are so interwoven, that an equal balance is preserved between the two parties.

The chief magistrate, whose office is much the same with that of lord Mayor in London, is here styled the lord Provost. He is high-sheriff, coroner, and admiral, within the city and liberties, and the town, harbour, and road-stead of Leith.

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He has a jurisdiction in matters of life and death, now in desuetude; and, before the union, was an officer in the Scottish parliament. He is also president of the convention of royal boroughs, colonel of the trained-bands, commander of the city-guard, and of Edinburgh jail. In the city he has the precedency of all the great officers of state, and of the nobility; walking on the right-hand of the king, or of his majesty's commissioner and representative, and enjoys the privilege of having a sword and mace carried before him.

Beside the provost are four magistrates, called Bailies, whose duty is nearly equivalent to that of the aldermen in London. There is also an officer, with the title of Dean of Guild, who has the charge of the public buildings, and without whose warrant no house can be erected within the city. The other members of the council are a treasurer, whose office is only nominal, (the money of the city being kept by a person with the title of chamberlain), three merchant and two trades counsellors, and the fourteen deacons of the incorporated trades, who, with seven members of the council of the foregoing year, complete the magistracy by which the city and suburbs is governed.

The Merchant Company, from whom the principal part of the town-council are chosen, were

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incorporated by a charter from king Charles II. on the 29th of October 1681. Before this period, the merchants of Edinburgh formed a corporation called the *Guildry*, from which, for several ages, the magistrates were solely elected, to the exclusion of the persons belonging to the *Crafts*, or incorporated trades.

By an act of parliament, however, in the reign of James III, each of the incorporated trades were empowered to choose one of their number to vote in the elections of officers for the government of the city; and by a decreet-arbitral, dated the 2nd of April 1538, in which king James VI. himself was umpire, the present *sett* or constitution of the borough was finally established.

The fourteen incorporated trades of Edinburgh are as follow:

1. *Surgeons.*—This incorporation was erected by the magistrates on the 1st of July 1505. As in other countries of Europe, the profession was, at its first erection, conjoined with the barbers, and both these occupations were exercised by the same persons. In the charter of incorporation it was provided, that none of the members should take an apprentice, unless he were able "baith to wryte and reid;" and the sole privilege was conferred upon them of making and selling *aquavitæ* within the city.

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The charter of erection was confirmed by James IV. on the 13th of October 1506; and queen Mary, to enable the members to attend more closly on their patients and studies, did, by her letters-patent, of the 11th May 1567, exempt them from attending juries, watching and warding within the city and liberties of Edinburgh. These grants were confirmed by James VI. in 1613, as they likewise were by parliament on the 17th of November 1641.

In the year 1657, the town-council, on the application of some of the members of this incorporation, erected the surgeons and apothecaries into one community. This erection was confirmed by Charles II. in 1670, and by William and Mary in 1694, with an additional grant of liberty to practise in some of the neighbouring counties. The arts of surgery and pharmacy being thus united, the corporation laid aside the profession of the barber art. They continued, however, to supply the necessities of the town in this department, by appointing a sufficient number of persons qualified to shave and dress hair, under their inspection.

The incorporation continued in this state till the year 1722, when the court of session by a decree entirely separated the barbers from the surgeons. The former, however, are still obliged

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to register their apprentices along with those of their more elevated colleagues; but the two professions, so widely different in the qualifications required for each, are now separated for ever.

The surgeons were again incorporated by a royal charter, dated the 14th of March 1778, under the title of The Royal College of Surgeons. The hall for the meetings of this society stands in Surgeons Square. In it are a number of portraits of celebrated characters connected with the society. Here is also a theatre for dissections, and a small museum.

2. *Goldsmiths.*—The society of goldsmiths was in ancient times attached to the incorporation known by the name of *Hammermen*. From this society they were separated by the magistrates of the city in 1581, and erected into a distinct body. This erection was afterwards confirmed by royal charters. The goldsmiths of Edinburgh had a power of inspecting and regulating all the vessels of silver and gold, manufactured not only in the city, but in other parts of Scotland; and likewise to destroy all that was found false or counterfeit, and punish the offenders by fine or imprisonment. This community had formerly a handsome hall in the Parliament Square for transacting their business; but it was destroyed by

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fire about ten years ago, and has not since been rebuilt.

3. *Skinners.*—The society of skinners or glovers was formed into a corporate body about the year 1586, and their charter was confirmed by the magistrates, with some restrictions, in 1630. The hall of this incorporation is in the lane called from it Skinners close.

4. *Furriers.*—The society of furriers is very ancient; but their original charters being lost, it is impossible to ascertain with accuracy the time of their first erection into an incorporation. By a petition of this body to the magistrates, however, in the year 1593, complaining of the encroachments of the tailors and skinners on this branch of art, and in which they state themselves to have been at that time a "calling of ane verie antient standing within burgh," we may justly rate them to have existed as a body a considerable time prior to this date.

5. *Hammermen.*—The hammermen were first erected into an incorporate body by the town-council in 1483. At this time they consisted of the arts of blacksmiths, goldsmiths, lorimers, saddlers, cutlers, and bucklers or armourers. The goldsmiths were separated from the hammermen, (as already mentioned) in 1581; but they have since received an addition to their number of se-

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veral other branches of art, such as founders, coppersmiths, &c. which has increased the number of trades belonging to this incorporation to seventeen. In its corporate capacity, this society are patrons of the hammermen in the suburbs of Portsburgh and Potter-row, as they formerly were of those in the town of Leith. Their hall of meeting is the small ancient chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, in the street named the Cowgate.

6. and 7. *Wrights and Masons.*—These two branches of art were first formed into an incorporation by an act of the magistrates of Edinburgh in 1475. At this time it consisted of these two professions only; but several others at different times were added. By a decree of the court of session in 1703, the bow-makers, glaziers, plumbers, and upholsterers, were added to the masons; and to the wrights were attached the painters, slaters, sivewrights and coopers. This incorporation had formerly a hall in the lane named Niddry's wynd, which having been built on the site of an ancient chapel dedicated to the Holy Virgin, was called St. Mary's chapel. In the course of the improvements of the city this hall was pulled down; but the incorporation have erected a new one in Burnet's close, which still retains the ancient name.

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8. *Tailors.*—This society first
magistrates for their sanction t
body in the year 1500; but th
been formed into a regular
fore this period. Subseque
ample privileges, were conferre
by the magistrates, in 1531 and
confirmed by king James V. a
incorporation anciently belonge
and direction of all the tailors v
of Edinburgh and town of Lei
retain the superiority over thos
cient suburbs. The hall wh
transact business is in the street

9. *Bakers.*—The time when t
erected into an incorporation
must have been, however, bef
as by a grant from the comm
year, concerning the grinding o
mills, they appear to have had
ter. The members of this cor
sole privilege of *baking* bread
but the court of session has
bucksters or grocers may *sell*
city and liberties, provided it
without the same.

10. *Fleshers.*—The Fleshers
very ancient incorporation; bu

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of their being established into a society is not with certainty known. The first laws and regulations for this body, however, were granted by the magistrates of the city in 1488; which makes it probable that they had not been long formed into a fraternity before that period.

11. *Cordiners.*—The cordiners or shoemakers were erected into an incorporate body by a charter from the town-council in the year 1449. Their charter was confirmed by an additional one in 1586, and received the royal sanction of James VI. in 1598. The hall where this company meet is near the head of the lane called the Horse-wynd.

12. *Weavers.*—The weavers of Edinburgh were formed into a fraternity by the magistrates on the 31st January 1475.

13. *Waukers.*—This society seems to have been incorporated by the magistrates of the city about the year 1500. The trade of hatters was conjoined with them in 1672, and they now form one incorporation.

14. *Bonnet-makers.*—This trade was anciently attached to the incorporation of waukers; but from these they were separated, and erected into a distinct body by the magistrates, in the year 1580. About the middle of the seventeenth century, by the introduction of the wearing of hats in

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place of bonnets, this society was nearly dissolved; but upon an application to the town-council in 1684, the trade of a *litster* or dyer was united to them, although the incorporation still goes under its former name.

Candlemakers.—The candlemakers form an incorporated trade in Edinburgh, though they have not the privilege of sending a member to the common-council. They lost this privilege in 1582, by not producing their charter and signing the reference made in that year to the arbiters appointed by James VI, at which time the present *sett* or constitution of the borough was established. The candlemakers, however, possess all the other rights and privileges which are exercised by the incorporated trades.

Such are the bodies from which the magistrates of Edinburgh are elected. The election is conducted in the following manner: A *leet* or list of six persons is made out by each incorporation, from which number the deacon belonging to that incorporation must be chosen. These lists are then laid before the common-council of twenty-five, who "shorten the *leets*," by striking out one half of the names from each; and from the three remaining ones the deacon is to be chosen. When this election is over, the new deacons are

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presented to the council, who choose six of them to be ordinary members of their body, and the six deacons of the former year leave their places. The council of twenty-five next proceed to the election of three merchant and two trades counsellors. *Leets* or lists are then made out, from which the lord provost, dean of guild, treasurer and bailies must be chosen. The candidates for each of these offices are three in number; and the election is made by the thirty members of council, joined to the eight extraordinary council-deacons.

The business of the city is managed by the *ordinary* council of twenty-five, the eight *extraordinary* deacons being only called in on certain occasions, when their number is increased to thirty-three, and the meeting is on this occasion called the *extraordinary council*. The ordinary council meet every Wednesday for the dispatch of business.

To the town-council are attached four gentlemen of the law, under the name of *Assessors*, who assist and direct them in their deliberations on difficult or contested cases.

Criminal Court.—The magistrates of Edinburgh hold a court in which are tried all criminal causes that occur within the city and liberties. They have a right to inflict arbitrary punish-

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ments, and the lord Provost, in certain cases, has a jurisdiction in matters of life and death. But this jurisdiction is not now exercised; the magistrates only, in capital crimes, taking a *precognition*, or forwarding the business for the supreme courts.

Bailie Court.—The bailie court tries all causes of debt and civil trespass that occur within the jurisdiction of the city. One bailie only sits at a time; and, being in office for one year, the four bailies sit in this court each three months alternately. Actions to any amount against an inhabitant of Edinburgh can be judged in this court.

Ten Merk Court.—This court is likewise held by the magistrates of Edinburgh for the recovery, in a summary manner, of all petty sums not exceeding ten merks Scots, or 11s. $1\frac{1}{4}$ Sterling, except in the case of servants wages, which can be sued for to any amount. It was instituted as a relief for the poorer class of citizens, who might not be able to enter into an expensive litigation. The whole amount of the expence of a process here does not exceed 8d. Sterling.

Dean of Guild Court.—This court is composed of an officer, called the Dean of Guild, assisted by a council of four members, appointed by the magistrates. It takes cognizance of all the build-

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ings which are erected within the city and liberties, none of which can be built without a warrant from this court. It has also the privilege of visiting and inspecting such houses as are insufficient, or in danger of falling down, and has a power of condemning them, if found insecure, and of obliging the proprietors to pull them down and rebuild them. The Dean of Guild Court inspects and regulates all the weights and measures used in the city; and has a power of seizing such as are found deficient, and punishing the persons who use them by fine and confiscation. This court likewise takes account of all the merchants and tradesmen within the town; and sees that none exercise these professions except those who have been admitted to the freedom of the city.

The lord Provost is lord lieutenant of the city, and the four bailies are justices of the peace *ex officio* within the liberties.

The Magistrates of Edinburgh, also, as superiors of the suburbs of Canongate, Easter and Wester Portsburgh, and the town of Leith, have the appointment of baron-bailies for these districts; and these in their turn appoint persons with the title of resident bailies, who hold courts for the trial of petty offences. The chief magi-

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strate for the town of Leith has the title of admiral.

The revenue of Edinburgh consists of an impost on wines the shore dues of Leith, duties on markets, annuity or ministers stipend, landed property, feu-duties, and money received from the inhabitants who are supplied with water-pipes. The whole cannot be estimated at less than 10,000 *per annum*. These revenues are collected and kept by a person with the title of city chamberlain, the office of treasurer being now merely nominal. The office of chamberlain was instituted by the town-council in 1766.

The magistrates of Edinburgh have a neat hall for their meetings. It is situated at the north-west entrance of the Parliament Square. In their official capacity, the provost and bailies are clothed in scarlet robes, and the rest of the members of the council in black gowns. A sword and mace are carried before them on all public occasions; and the provost, bailies, and dean of guild, wear chains of gold round their necks.

TOLBOOTH.

The building called the Tolbooth stands in the middle of the High Street, at the western extre-

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mity of that range of buildings (most part of which has been lately pulled down) called the Luckenbooths. It was erected by the citizens of Edinburgh in the year 1561, not merely for the purposes of a prison, but likewise for the accommodation of the parliament and courts of justice. The parliament, however, with the other courts, having removed to a building erected in the neighbourhood, a little to the south of the present Tolbooth, it was converted solely into a prison, and since 1640 has been used only for that purpose. The last parliament at which royalty presided was held in the Tolbooth, immediately after the coronation of Charles I. in July 1633. The external appearance of the building is mean; nor do the accommodations within compensate for the want of elegance without. In the intended plan for the improvement of the city, however, it is to be pulled down; but this cannot be done until another prison is erected. The ground-floor of the Tolbooth is partly laid out in shops, and partly occupied by the soldiers of the town-guard.

CANONGATE TOLBOOTH.

The Canongate Tolbooth or prison, as appears

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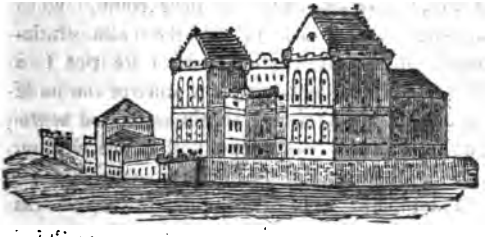
from an inscription on the front, seems to have been either built or repaired in the reign of James VI. The building contains a court-room for the baron-bailie of the district, and is surmounted with a spire and clock. It stands on the north side of that part of the High Street named Canongate. Besides this there are court-houses and prisons in the other suburbs; but none of these deserve particular notice.



BRIDEWELL.

The Edinburgh Bridewell was founded on the 30th of November 1791. Before that period, the city of Edinburgh had an institution of a similar kind, under the name of the *House of Correction*, for the reception of strolling poor, vagrants, and prostitutes. This establishment was projected

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in 1632; and being the first of the kind in the town, a person was brought from England to superintend its management. This, in course of time, being found on a scale too small for the increased population of the city, a new Bridewell was projected, and the present building reared. It stands on the high hill in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, which rises on the east of the suburb named the Calton. The foundation stone was laid by the earl of Morton, as grand master mason of Scotland, attended by the lord Provost, magistrates, and town-council in their robes, and in presence of a number of noblemen and gentlemen. In the foundation-stone were put two crystal bottles, containing the different coins of his present majesty, and an almanack and newspapers, and a plate of copper with an inscription, were likewise there deposited.

The building is of semicircular form, and was done from a plan of the late celebrated Mr. Robert Adam. It consists of five floors, the upper one of which is used as an hospital and store-rooms. A passage goes along the middle of the semicircular part of the building, with apartments on each side. The apartments on the outward side of the curvature are smaller than those in the inside. They are also double the number, and are used as separate bed-chambers. The apart-

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ments in the inner side of the semicircle, of which there are thirteen in each floor, are allotted for labour. They have a grate in front, and look into an inner court. Opposite to these, in the straight side of the building, is a dark apartment, with narrow windows, from which, without being seen, the governor has a view of the persons at work. The bed-chambers are lighted by a long narrow window in each, and their furniture consists of a bed and a Bible.

This building was finished in 1796, and opened for the reception of culprits of both sexes. The expence of its erection was defrayed by an assessment on the inhabitants of the city and county, aided by a grant of 5000l. from government.

WEIGH-HOUSE.

The city weigh-house stands at the upper end of the lane called the West-bow, nearly in the middle of the street. At what time the present building was erected is not known; but the ground on which it is situated was granted to the citizens by king David II. in the year 1352. This edifice, which is much decayed, is a great incumbrance to the street, neither the architecture, which is of the meanest kind, nor the purposes

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to which the building is applied, suiting the place where it stands. The weigh-house is under the direction of the magistrates, and standard weights are kept here for weighing any kind of goods required by the inhabitants. This institution draws to the city an annual revenue of about 170l. Sterling.

EXCHANGE.

This building stands on the north side of the High Street, opposite to the site of the ancient market-cross. The ancient Exchange, which stood in the Parliament Square, but which has been long removed, was built in 1685. It was in the middle of a handsome paved court, and had a range of piazzas for the merchants to meet in to transact their business. But, attached to the former place of their meeting at the Cross, this convenience was never used by the merchants. The present Exchange was the first of the plan of improvements which have raised Edinburgh in elegance superior to most other cities. It was founded in the year 1753; and on this occasion, there was a grand procession, and the greatest concourse of people assembled that had ever been known before in the metropolis. A

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triumphal arch was erected, through which the procession passed, and medals were scattered among the populace. The whole was completed in 1761, at an expence of 31,000l. Sterling.

The Exchange is an elegant building, of a square form, with a court in the centre. The principal part of the edifice forms the north side of the square, and extends from east to west 111 feet over wall, by 51 broad. Pillars and arches support a platform, on which is a pediment with the town's arms. To the south the building is 60 feet high; but the northern part, owing to the declivity of the ground, rises 100 feet. The extreme dimensions of the whole building amount to 182 feet south and north, by 141 feet east and west upon the north front; but upon the south front 147 feet. The apartments in the back part of the building are occupied by the barons of his majesty's Exchequer; the rest is laid out in shops and houses. Notwithstanding the convenience of the square of the Exchange for merchants to meet in, and its vicinity to the Cross, they still prefer standing in the open street.

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POLICE.

The police of Edinburgh is well conducted, and in perhaps no city in the world are the inhabitants better protected in their persons and properties than in the Scottish metropolis. Robbery is here rare, and street murder almost unknown. This is in a great measure owing to that useful establishment called the Town Guard. This guard originated from the apprehensions of the citizens of an attack from the English after the unfortunate battle of Flowden, where James IV. with most of the Scottish nobility fell. At that time the town-council, with an intrepidity which did them honour, commanded the inhabitants to assemble in defence of the city, and ordered every fourth man to be on duty each night. This introduced a kind of personal duty for the defence of the town, called *Watching and Warding*; by which the trading part of the inhabitants were obliged to watch alternately, in order to suppress occasional disturbances. This, however, becoming in time extremely inconvenient, the town-council, in 1648 appointed a body of sixty men to be raised; the captain of which was to have a monthly pay of 11l. 2s. 8d, two lieute-

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sants of 2l. each, two serjeants of 1l. 5s, and the private men of 15s. each. No regular fund was established for defraying the expence, the consequence of which was, that the old method of watching and warding was resumed; but the people on whom this service devolved were now become so relaxed in their discipline, that the magistrates were threatened with having the king's troops quartered in the city, if they did not appoint a sufficient guard. To prevent this measure from being resorted to, forty men were raised in 1679, and in 1682 the number were increased to 108. After the Revolution, the town-council complained of the guard as a grievance, and requested parliament that it might be removed. Their request was immediately complied with, and the old method of watching and warding was renewed. This, however, was now so intolerable, that the very next year they applied to parliament for leave to raise one hundred and twenty-six men for the defence of the city, and to tax the citizens for their payment. This being likewise granted, the corps was raised which still continues under the name of the *town-guard*. At present the establishment consists only of an officer and thirty men, as a guard to the provost; the remainder being lately disbanded, to make way for a new system of Police, to

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which the assent of Parliament has been lately given.

The arms of the town-guard are the same with those which are used by the king's forces; but in doing the duty of watchmen during the night, which they did until the present police act was passed, they were armed with a weapon called a *Lochaber axe*, an ancient Scottish offensive weapon, the use of which has in every other place been long discontinued.

In addition to the town-guard, the city had formerly a militia of its own, called the *trained bands*, which consisted of sixteen companies of 100 men each, with proper officers. They were in use to parade every year at the anniversary of his majesty's birth; but only the officers now remain, who are elected annually. Of these the provost had, and still bears, though the institution for any useful purpose is entirely dissolved, the title of colonel.

For the security of the city there is likewise a Society of Constables, sixty in number, who are annually elected from the most respectable of the merchants and tradesmen. This society is under the direction of the magistrates, and is governed by a moderator or president, treasurer and secretary.

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The different suburbs of the town have also constables appointed, who are likewise under the jurisdiction of the magistrates.

The old system of police having been found insufficient for the city in its present extended state, an application was lately made to Parliament for a new police bill for the city. This bill was obtained in the last session of Parliament, and was begun to be acted upon, and a police court opened in Edinburgh, on the 15th of July 1805.

Court of Police.—This court is under the superintendence of a person with the title of Judge of Police, and a clerk. Under him are six inspectors, for the different wards into which the city is divided. Every public outrage, every theft, robbery or depredation, every obstruction, nuisance, or breach of cleanliness, and every imposition or overcharge in articles under the cognizance of the police act, are deemed public offences, and are prosecuted by the inspectors of the wards. The examination of the offender and witnesses are in this court taken *instanter*, and *viva voce*; and the sentence pronounced is immediately executed. The Judge of Police is empowered to punish by fines and compensation for damages, by imprisonment in jail, or by commitment to Bridewell.

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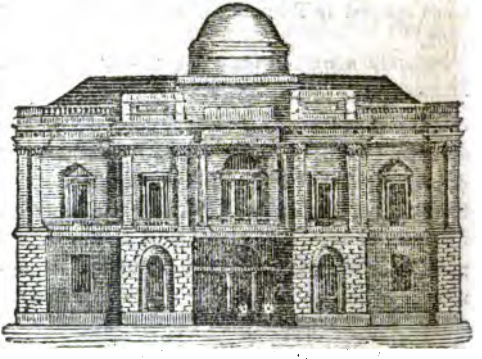
BANKS.



BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE Bank of Scotland was erected by an act of parliament in 1695. By the statute of erection the company were empowered to raise a joint stock of 1,200,000l. Scots, or 100,000l.

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Sterling. The affairs of the company are managed by a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors. The capital stock is divided into shares, of which the smallest is 1000l. Scots, and the largest 20,000l. In the election of office-bearers, the qualifications requisite are, that the governor must be possessed of at least 8000l. in the stock of the company, the deputy-governor 6000l. and 3000l. for each of the directors. Proprietors who have a share of 1000l. of stock are entitled to vote in the election of managers; and those who have stock above that sum have a vote for every 1000l.

In the year 1774, this company obtained an act to enlarge their capital to 2,400,000l. Scots, or 200,000l. Sterling. By this act it was provided, that no one individual should possess in whole more than 40,000l. in stock, and the qualification for the offices of governor and directors was doubled. The stock of this bank is at present one million Sterling.

This company has of late erected an elegant banking office at the head of the entrance to the earthen mound. In digging the foundation for this edifice, the same obstacle came in the way which occasioned an obstruction in the building, and eventually occasioned the falling, of the North Bridge. After they had dug to a great

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depth, no proper foundation could be found for the building, it being all what is called *travelled earth*. The quantity of this earth removed was such, that some of the neighbouring buildings, by the removal of the mass which supported them, were rent in the walls, and the inhabitants obliged to remove. A solid foundation was at length found, and the building reared. The quantity, however, of stone and mortar which are buried below the present surface is immense, and perhaps as much of the building is below ground as that which is raised above it. The dead wall on the north part of the edifice, where the declivity is greatest, is covered by a handsome stone curtain, ornamented with a ballustrade. The south front is pretty elegant. A small dome rises from the centre; and in the front are four projections. A range of Corinthian pilasters decorate the second floor; and over the door, in the recess formed by the projections, is a Venetian window, ornamented with two columns of the Corinthian order. In the formation of these columns, exact proportion seems not to have been much regarded. The building, however, is in general well finished; and from its situation forms no inconsiderable addition to the architectural ornaments of Edinburgh.

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ROYAL BANK.

The Royal Bank of Scotland was established on the 31st of May 1727. The stock of this company consists in the equivalent money which was due to Scotland at the union. Proprietors of these sums, to the extent of 111,000l. Sterling, were the original subscribers. But this stock being insufficient for carrying on the business of the company, a second charter was granted them in 1738, by which they were empowered to raise their stock to 150,000l. Sterling. The business is managed by a governor, depute-governor, directors, and extraordinary directors. The person elected governor must hold shares in the stock of the company to the amount of 2000l. Sterling, the depute-governor 1500l. the directors 1000l. and the extraordinary directors 500l. The sum of 300l. entitles the proprietors to a vote in the management of affairs, 600l. to two, and 1200l. to four. The present stock of this company amounts to one million Sterling.

The office where they transact their business is in the lane called the Royal Bank Close.

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BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.

This bank was established by charter on the 5th of July 1746, with a view to encourage the linen manufacture in Scotland. The capital of the company is 100,000l. and the business is managed by a governor, depute-governor, and directors. The qualification required for a governor is that he must have at least 1000l. Sterling in the stock of the company, of a depute-governor 500l. and of a director 300l. Proprietors of stock to the amount of 200l. have a vote, those of 500l. have two votes, and those who possess 1000l. have four votes. To the erection of this bank, in a great measure, is owing the flourishing state of the linen trade in Scotland. The company's office is situated in a close or court called Tweddale's Close.

These are the three public banks of Edinburgh, all of which issue promissory notes for various sums not under 1l. Sterling. By an arrangement with the proprietors of the Bank of Scotland, commonly called the *Old Bank*, and those of the Royal Bank, rivalship in business is prevented, the former allowing the Royal Bank to have a

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branch in the city of Glasgow, while the Bank of Scotland, on the other hand, have agents in all the other towns of Scotland.

Besides these, however, there are a number of private banking offices in Edinburgh of great respectability. The only one of these who issue promissory notes is that of Sir William Forbes and Company. The remainder, of which there are not fewer than eight, employ their capital in the discounting of bills and other branches of the banking business.

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LITERARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

EDINBURGH has been said to be "a hot-bed of genius." The honourable station, however, which this city holds among the seats of learning in Europe, has been comparatively but lately obtained. The Gothic darkness which overspread Europe for many ages, likewise extended to Scotland; and though now and then a ray of genius illuminated the scene, yet the period at which Edinburgh began to make a figure is extremely recent. Before the Reformation, literary acquirements were almost entirely confined to the clergy. The common people, and even the nobles, were extremely ignorant. The situation of this part of the country at that time was also unfavourable to the cultivation of knowledge. Under a feudal aristocracy, where the power of the king was much limited; among nobles who little regarded elegant accomplish-

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ments; and with a people whose martial genius pointed out other objects of ambition, the progress of science, and the gentler arts which embellish civilized life, was very slow. The union of the crowns in the person of James VI, and the union of the kingdoms in the reign of queen Anne, removed the great obstacles to this progress, and the subsequent change of manners which followed these æras, has gradually paved the way for that improvement in science, that distinguished universality of knowledge, which has since shed such a lustre on this corner of the united kingdom, and has shone forth particularly in the Scottish metropolis.

It was a long time, compared with the antiquity of other seminaries in the kingdom, before Edinburgh could boast of an university. But, though this was the case, the city was not entirely destitute of teachers in classical learning. By an act of the town-council in 1519, it would appear that at that time there were a number of seminaries for the instruction of youth, and even an established grammar school. That act ordained, that no inhabitant of the city should put their children to any other school within the town, "bot to the principall grammer scule of the tamyn," under a penalty of ten shillings Scots, (10d Sterling); and they also ordered, that the

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books taught in this seminary should not be used in any of the other schools of the city.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The present grammar school, emphatically called the *High School*, was established in the year 1578. The magistrates of the city at that time having acquired a right to the property of the religious orders about Edinburgh, and being disappointed in their project of erecting an university, founded a building for the use of a grammar-school. This building stood nearly in the place where the present High School stands. It was erected in a cemetery which formerly belonged to the monastery called "*Mansio Regis*," or the King's Mansion, founded by Alexander II. in 1230. This convent belonged to the friars of the Dominican order. It was destroyed by fire in 1528, and was scarcely rebuilt, when the fury of the reformers again devoted it to demolition. Becoming the property of the magistrates of Edinburgh at this period, the first established grammar school was erected, as above noticed.

The institution at its beginning, in 1578, consisted only of a master and usher; but before the end of that century it was established nearly

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in its present form. The elementary books, at this time, as appears from the town-council register, were Dunbar's Rudiments, Corderius's Colloquies, portions of Erasmus, Terence, Ovid, Virgil, Sallust, Cæsar, Cicero, and Buchanan's Psalms.

An occurrence happened in this school in 1595, which strongly marks the ferocious manners of the age. On the 15th of September, a little beyond the time of the usual recess from school, the scholars, impatient that this relaxation was with-held, assembled tumultuously, and went in a body to the town-house, to demand of the magistrates their wonted privilege. This request being refused, the insurrection became more systematic and formidable. Having provided themselves with provisions and arms, the scholars took possession of the school-house, with a determination to hold it out both against their teachers and the magistrates, until their demand was complied with. The town-council, on hearing of this, immediately deputed John Macmoran, one of their number, with some of the city officers, to endeavour to appease the young gentlemen by accommodation, or reduce them to obedience by force. The magistrate accordingly went to the school-house, but was refused admittance. He then ordered his attendants to

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force open the door. One of the chief mutineers, the son of William Sinclair, chancellor of Caithness, called out to them to desist, and being armed with a pistol, threatened death to the first who should advance. The magistrate, regardless of the threat, persisted in his duty, and young Sinclair too fatally kept his promise. He fired his pistol; Macmoran fell, and immediately expired. Upon this the scholars surrendered, and were committed to prison. They were soon however, released; and the delinquent, through the interest of his friends, got the affair compromised.

The great increase of scholars having rendered the former buildings insufficient for their accommodation, a new suite of apartments became necessary, and the foundation of the present High School was laid by sir William Forbes, as grand master mason of Scotland, on the 24th of June 1777. It is situated on the spot where the former school stood, and in the place called from it the *High-School Yards*, a little to the north-east of the Royal Infirmary. It is a plain stone building, in the middle of a considerable area. It consists of five apartments, besides a great hall where the boys meet for prayers, and a room in which a library is kept.

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The teachers are, a rector, and four masters. Each of these have separate classes, whom they conduct through their elementary studies, four years in progression, till they are fitted for the more advanced classes of the rector. By this means one of the masters annually, in October, opens a class for the rudiments of the language. The boys remain in the rector's class for one or two years. Once a week the rector visits one of the classes in rotation, the master of which, at the same time, visits and examines the rector's class. The stated fees for the High School are 5s. quarterly; but 10s. are generally given. The rector and masters have also trifling salaries; but these are far from being adequate to the importance of their office. The rector receives, in addition to his other emoluments, 1s. quarterly from all the boys. An annual examination takes place in the month of August, at which the boys perform their exercises in presence of the magistrates and ministers of the city. To those whose merit is prominent, premiums are adjudged, chiefly in books; and to the *dux* of the highest class, a gold medal, with a suitable inscription is presented. The number of scholars who annually attend the High School is upwards of 600.

The teachers of this school have long deservedly held a high place in the opinion of the public.

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Their abilities and integrity in the discharge of their duty has only been equalled by their deportment as citizens, and their conduct as men; and it is but justice to say, that perhaps no seminary of the kind in Britain, can afford teachers better qualified for the office they hold, than the masters of the High School of Edinburgh. Many of the first characters of the present day have received the rudiments of their classical knowledge at this seminary; and some that have been teachers here, have attained considerable celebrity in the literary world. The present rector, Dr. Adams, is well known as the author of many useful publications.

It is to be hoped that the access to this celebrated school may be soon freed from some of those trifling houses which at present prevent the building from being properly seen.

UNIVERSITY.

Edinburgh could not boast of a regular university till the year 1582. Before this period, how-

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ever, teachers of philosophy and divinity had been long established in the city. That illustrious and accomplished monarch James I, anxious to promote the learning of the times among his people, had, after his return from his long captivity in England, invited a number of learned Franciscans to his native country, and conferred on them grants, and erected houses for them in various districts. The citizens of Edinburgh, zealous to promote the same end, seconded the views of their enlightened prince. They built for the reception of these friars a magnificent convent. But one of the learned monks, Cornelius of Zirichzen, thinking the splendid apartments which the generosity of the citizens of Edinburgh had provided for him and his brethren, but ill-suited in appearance to the barefooted mendicants of the order of St. Francis, modestly declined accepting the appointment. By the persuasion, however, of James Kennedy, archbishop of St. Andrews, and founder of St. Salvator's college in that city, Cornelius fixed his residence in Edinburgh, where he himself, his brethren, and their successors, taught philosophy and divinity until the year 1559. The reformation in religion, and the consequent dissolution of religious houses, at that period, abolished this

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institution, to make way for one, which was in time to throw light upon science, add lustre to learning, and enlarge, in no small degree, the boundaries of human knowledge. The house occupied by these friars stood on the south side of the Grassmarket, almost opposite the foot of the lane called the Westbow; and the gardens belonging to it were, by an act of the town-council in 1561, converted into a burial-place, which still, from its former proprietors, retains the name of the Greyfriars church-yard.

In the year 1566, when the reformed religion was fully established, the citizens of Edinburgh petitioned their royal mistress for the lands and other property in the neighbourhood of the city which belonged to the Black and Grey Friars. Their request was in part complied with, and the inhabitants in consequence resolved to erect an university. A bequest of eight thousand merks Scottish money, which had been left for this purpose by Robert Reid, bishop of Orkney, and president of the court of session, who died at Dieppe on the 14th of September 1568, likewise encouraged them in their undertaking. In 1568, they had purchased the property of the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Field, *(Sanctæ Mariæ in campis)*, as a site for their in-

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tuded college, and afterwards made attempts to carry the plan into execution. The opposition they met with, however, in the outset of their undertaking, from the archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, and the ecclesiastics of the see of Aberdeen, induced them for a time to relinquish it; and in the mean time the grammar or High School was erected, as above recited. The members of the colleges in these cities, which had been erected more than a century before, were perhaps afraid that the projected university in Edinburgh might rival their fame, and, as the metropolis was not yet ranked among the bishoprics of the north, the ecclesiastics looked with a jealous eye on its rising consequence.

In the year 1580, however, the building was begun; and the preceding year, a collection of books had been left to the intended university by Mr. Clement Little, as a foundation for a library. A charter of erection was granted by James VI. in 1582; and in 1583 the college was opened for the reception of students. Robert Rollock, of St. Salvator's college, St. Andrew's, being appointed professor of humanity, began teaching in the lower hall of *Hamilton-house*, within the precincts of the college, in the month of October that year. Soon after Rollock, finding the students who resorted to the new university rather

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indifferently grounded in the ancient languages, recommended as an assistant one Duncan Nairn, to prepare the young students for their initiation into a more perfect knowledge of the Greek and Roman classics.

In 1585 this infant seminary received a temporary check from the plague appearing in Edinburgh, which began in May, and continued its ravages till the January following. On this occasion great part of the inhabitants left the town, but "nevirtheles" according to Robert Birrel, "ther dyed of peipell wich ver not abill to flee, 14 hundredth and some odd." Notwithstanding this alarming calamity, the magistrates persevered with unwearied diligence in the prosecution of their plan; for in the beginning of the next year the college was inclosed within high walls. A third professor of philosophy being now chosen, Rollock was advanced to the station of principal of the college, on the 29th of February 1586.

On the recommendation of the lords of Session, the Faculty of Advocates, and the Society of Writers to the Signet, who each gave a sum for his establishment, a professor of law was now chosen. But instead of giving prelections on law, the new professor taught the Humanity class, which fell vacant on the promotion of Rollock to be the head of the college. The an-

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nual salaries of the professors at this time was 150 merks Scots.

In the year 1617, soon after the king's return from the court of St. James's to that of Holyroodhouse, he was much pleased at the progress which his favourite university had made during his absence, a period of thirteen years. A public hall, a divinity school, and other apartments were by this time erected, and so much satisfied was the king with the institution, that he resolved to honour the university with his presence at a public disputation in philosophy. But the business of the public, while he remained at Holyroodhouse, engrossing entirely his attention, he invited the professors of the college to meet him at Stirling. They accordingly did so in the chapel-royal of that town on the 29th of July 1617, and in the presence of the king, the nobility, and many of the learned men of England and Scotland, a disputation took place, in which the king himself bore no inconsiderable share. After supper, James invited the professors into his presence, and, highly pleased with the ingenuity and learning which had been displayed in the course of the debate, addressed them in a strain of pedantic panegyric peculiar to that pedantic monarch. His remarks were afterwards turned

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into miserable rhyme, of which the following are the concluding verses:

"To their deserved praise have I
"Thus played upon their names;
"And wills this college hence be call'd
"*The College of King James.*"

The king accordingly, in a letter to the magistrates of Edinburgh, dated at Paisley the 28th of July 1617, observes, that as he "gave the first being and beginning thairunto," so he "thoct it worthie to be honoured with" his "name of" his "awin imposition." The magistrates therefore, in compliance with the wishes of the royal god-father, called the infant university "The College of King James," which name it still retains.

The liberality of James, and the generosity of private benefactors, soon enabled the university to advance rapidly in celebrity. Sir William Nisbet, provost of Edinburgh, in 1619, gave 1000l. Scots towards the maintenance of a professor of divinity; and the common-council, on the 20th of March 1620, not only nominated a professor for that faculty, but also one for mathematics, and another for physic.

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During the reign of the unfortunate Charles I, the chairs in the university seem to have been filled with able teachers. In that troublesome time, when civil discord desolated the country, the names of Andrew Ramsay, to whose Latin poem on the "Creation" Lauder asserts that Milton was much indebted in his "Paradise Lost," and John Adamson, the friend and contemporary of Drummond of Hawthornden, may be mentioned as belonging to the college of Edinburgh.

In the usurpation that followed, if there were not many teachers of merit, yet Robert Leighton, afterwards archbishop of Glasgow, who at this time filled a chair in the university, formed an illustrious exception. Cromwell himself, amidst the turbulence of faction, and the cares of an usurped dominion, seems not to have been forgetful of the interests of learning. With a liberality which characterizes a great mind, he endowed the university of Edinburgh with an annuity of 200l. Sterling; and the patron of Milton thus became the benefactor of science in the capital of Scotland.

William III. also bestowed on the university an annuity of 300l. Sterling, to be paid out of his treasury and bishops rents in Scotland; 100l. of which was for the support of a professor of theo-

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logy, besides the professor of divinity already established, and 200l. for twenty exhibitioners at 10l. each *per annum*. Part of this grant, however, was withdrawn by his successor queen Anne, by which means a professor and fifteen students (exhibitioners) were discharged from the benefaction.

For a long period, little else was taught in the university of Edinburgh besides the dead languages, the divinity and philosophy of the schools, and some branches of the mathematics then in general use. After the Restoration, Revolution, and the accession of the House of Hanover, however, professors for other departments of science were appointed; and in the year 1721, the school of medicine, which has since risen to such unparalled eminence, was first founded.

Prior to the commencement of the eighteenth century, which forms a striking æra in the history of medicine in this country, every thing connected with the healing art was wretched in the extreme. Barbers and surgeons, as in other places, were accounted one profession, and by the laws of their incorporation, the same body of men who performed surgical operations, had alone the sole right to shave beards and sell *aqua-vitæ* (whisky) in the "gude town." Empirics, at the same time, with perhaps as much know-

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ledge of the science, and comparatively as much success as their successors of the present day, prescribed medicine and gave advice; while what were called the regular practitioners, from the want of proper means of medical knowledge, administered to their patients as chance or a confined experience directed.

The qualifications required for those who practised as surgeons in Edinburgh in the beginning of the sixteenth century, were, that they should be able to "wryte and reid;" to "knaw anatomie, nature and complexioun of everie member of humanis bodie, and likewayes to knaw all the vaynis of the samyn, that he may mak flewbothomes in dew tyme," together with a complete knowledge of shaving beards and cutting of hair. The practice of physic was in a state no less deplorable than its sister art.' But, towards the end of the seventeenth century, the profession of physic began to rise from the bed where it had slumbered for ages, and to assume a more respectable appearance than it had hitherto done. The surgeons of Edinburgh, at the same time, laid aside the exercise of the shaving part of their profession, and, being incorporated with the apothecaries, applied themselves only to surgery.

The Royal College of Physicians was instituted by a charter, dated the 29th of November

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1681, which was confirmed by parliament on the 19th of June 1685. Among the original members were the celebrated Dr. Archibald Pitcairne, his father-in-law sir Archibald Stevenson, and sir Robert Sibbald. Medical knowledge now began to wear another aspect; and the discovery of the circulation of the blood by Dr. Harvey, tended, in no small degree, to free the practice of surgery from the chaos of doubt and error in which it had long been involved.

Dr. Pitcairne was anxious to establish a medical school at Edinburgh. He himself had been educated at Paris, and filled for some time the medical chair in the university of Leyden, at which period the celebrated Boerhaave became his pupil. Returning to Edinburgh in 1692, well skilled in his art as it was then practised on the Continent, he married and settled in the city as a physician. Though he never gave public lectures on any branch of medicine, yet something of this kind seems to have been at one period in his contemplation. In a letter to Dr. Robert Gray of London, dated October 14, 1694, he writes, that he was very busy in seeking a liberty from the town-council of Edinburgh to open the bodies of those poor persons who die in *Paul's Work* and have none to own them. "We offer" says he "to wait on those poor for nothing, and

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bury them after dissection at our own charges, which now the town does; yet there is great opposition by the chief surgeons, who neither eat hay, nor suffer the oxen to eat it. I do propose, if this be granted, to make better improvements in anatomy than have been made at Leyden these thirty years: For I think most or all anatomists have neglected, or not known what was most useful for a physician." On the 15th of October 1694, the town-council complied with the request of Pitcairne, and by this paved the way for the establishment of a school of medicine in Edinburgh.

Long before this time, however, the barber-surgeons had been granted the same favour which Pitcairne now received. In their petition to the magistrates in 1505, at the time of their erection into an incorporation, they request "that we may have anis in the zeir ane condampnit man efter he deid, to mak anatomea of, quhair throw we may haif experience ilk ane to instruct utheris, and we sall do suffrage for the soule." This petition was granted; but by Pitcairne's being under the necessity of again making an application, seems to have been little or not at all acted upon, or the case of "condampnit men" occurring so seldom, as to make the privilege of little use to the practitioner.

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Dr. Pitcairne, "the friend of Bellini, the preceptor of Boerhaave, the master of Mead," died on the 23d of October 1713. His assiduous endeavours to promote medical science in Edinburgh, at a time when its most respectable physicians did not "know how to treat the small-pox," will be remembered with gratitude by the friends of improvement and of humanity; and his excellence in other departments of literature will long be the boast of his country.

"*Ergo vale lux Scotigenum, princepsque medentum,*
"*Musarum columen deliciæque, vale!*"

That improvement in science which the example of such a physician as Pitcairne was calculated to inspire, soon diffused itself in a striking manner. The time was now come when the defects that Edinburgh as to medical science had laboured under were to be removed, and a school established, which was one day to be the first in Europe. For the establishment of this school, the Scottish metropolis is indebted to Mr. John Monro.

John Monro was the youngest son of sir Alexander Monro of Bearcroft in Stirlingshire. He was educated as a surgeon-apothecary at Edinburgh, and served for some years in the army un-

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der king William in Flanders. About three years after the birth of his son Alexander, his only child, which happened at London on the 19th of September 1697, he quitted the army and went to Edinburgh, where his engaging manners and knowledge in his profession, soon introduced him into an extensive practice. His son, Alexander, early shewed an inclination to the study of physic; and the father perceiving the bent of his studies, promoted them by every means in his power. After giving him the best education that Edinburgh at that time afforded, he sent him successively to London, Paris, and Leyden, to improve him in his profession. On his return to Edinburgh in autumn 1719, his accomplishments were such, as gained him the regard of all the lovers of medical science, and many of the faculty signified their wishes that he should open a class for anatomical demonstration. By the persuasions of his friends young Monro accordingly ventured to commence a public teacher; and Messrs. Drummond and Macgill, who were then conjunct nominal professors and demonstrators of anatomy to the surgeons company, having resigned in his favour, he undertook the task, with a view to render it more extensively useful. On delivering the first lecture of his intended course, however, he found himself sur-

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rounded, not by an audience of students unacquainted with the art, but by the whole company of surgeons and apothecaries, together with the members of the Royal College of Physicians, having their president at their head. It was certainly an arduous task for the young anatomist to appear as a teacher in such an assembly; his fear of failing in his purpose would no doubt agitate his mind, but the prospect of succeeding to their approbation would render his success still more honourable. The emotions which he felt on this occasion tinged his cheeks with the glow of modest diffidence; the presence of the assembly effaced the words of his intended discourse from his memory. His notes also were left at home; but in this dilemma, that presence of mind which afterwards formed a striking part of the character of this eminent man did not forsake him. He began to shew the preparations which lay before him; the signs for the things signified arranged themselves in his mind; and utterance immediately followed. He had the good fortune to please his audience; and even his first lecture distinguished the genius that was to be the Father of Anatomy in the university of Edinburgh. This experiment succeeding so well, Monro ever afterwards accustomed himself to extemporaneous delivery.

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Mr. John Monro, at the same time that he introduced his son to such a brilliant career, also prevailed on Dr. Alston, then a young man, to give some public lectures on botany. These two young professors accordingly, in the beginning of the winter 1720, began to give courses of lectures, the one on materia medica and botany, the other on anatomy and surgery, which were the first regular courses of lectures on any of the branches of medicine that ever had been read at Edinburgh. Before this period, however, Dr. Crawford had in winter given a superficial course of chemistry, and in summer a slight sketch of botanical lectures, on a few officinal plants, was read by Dr. Preston; but neither of these attempts had excited much interest, or were attended with much advantage to science.

About this time, encouraged by the flattering reception which his son and his youthful colleague experienced, Mr. John Monro communicated to the physicians and surgeons of Edinburgh a plan, which he had long formed in his own mind, of having the different branches of physic and surgery regularly taught at Edinburgh; and by their interest regular teachers in the different departments were instituted in the university. Young Monro received a formal appointment in 1721, and the other chairs were filled with able profes-

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sors. Dr. Sinclair delivered lectures on the theory of medicine; Dr. Rutherford, on the practice; Dr. Plumer, on chemistry; and Dr. Alston on materia medica and botany. The plan for a medical education being still incomplete without an hospital, subscriptions were set on foot for that purpose, and considerable sums raised, chiefly by the exertions of Dr. Monro *Primus*, and the worthy chief magistrate, provost Drummond. In consequence of this the Royal Infirmary was founded and completed in a short space of time. Soon after the Medical Society of Edinburgh was instituted; and thus was established a medical school, on a basis of merit, which the successors of the first founders have greatly enlarged.

It is interesting to reflect on the small beginnings which gave rise to a medical school of such celebrity as that of Edinburgh. Its rapid progress after its first establishment, is perhaps unparalled in the history of any other seminary. To the patrons of the university, the magistrates of Edinburgh, who so liberally seconded the views of enlightened individuals, and who were careful to fill the chairs with men eminent for their abilities, much praise is due; but for its projection and completion, in a certain degree, Edinburgh, Europe, the world, is indebted to the en-

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lightened and comprehensive genius of Mr. John Monro.

In other departments of literature and science besides medicine, the university of Edinburgh has likewise been supplied with able professors. Mr. Colin Maclaurin, in the mathematical department, and Dr. Blair in that of rhetoric and *belles lettres*, have extended its fame as widely in these branches as the teachers of medicine in theirs.

It would much exceed our limits to enumerate all the celebrated characters who have held chairs in the university of Edinburgh for nearly the last century. But it may be said in the general, that of all of them, none have here held professorships of which they were unworthy by their abilities, and perhaps there were none, in their different vocations, whose abilities were ever surpassed.

In the medical department, however, we cannot avoid mentioning the names of Monro, Gregory, Cullen, and Black, men whose genius and industry freed the science from that unintelligible jargon in which it was buried for ages, and whose memory will be held in veneration, while medicine continues to alleviate the pains and distresses of human life,—till

. . . . . "the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and nature sink in years."

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It is worthy of remark, that several of the medical chairs have been filled with the descendants of the founders of the Edinburgh school of medicine, and their immediate successors. No less than five of the present professors in this department have succeeded to chairs in which their fathers flourished. These are Drs. Gregory, Hope, Home, Hamilton and Monro. The last of these, the present Dr. Alexander Monro *senior*, who succeeded his illustrious father in the year 1760, has now, like him, after forty years labour in the anatomical theatre, relinquished the severer duty in favour of his eldest son, Dr. Alexander Monro *junior*, who is now joint professor of anatomy and surgery in this university. Though we do not favour the idea of rendering professorships hereditary, yet, in the instances above mentioned, it has been attended with no loss, either of abilities or reputation to the college; and of all of them it may with justice be said, that the laurels of fame which have been gained by the sires, still bloom with unfading lustre on the brows of their sons.

Dr. Andrew Duncan *senior*, well known as the laborious editor of above twenty octavo volumes of the Medical Commentaries, teaches the institutions of medicine with much applause.

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Of the remainder of the present professors, it would have too much the appearance of flattery were we to enumerate their peculiar excellencies. Most of them have added to their own fame, and to that of Scottish literature, by the writings which they have given to the world. While philology and grammar is taught by men like Hill and Dalzel; while Leslie instructs in mathematics, and Playfair demonstrates the phenomena of nature; and while philosophy is supported by a teacher like Stewart, there is little fear of the university of Edinburgh being surpassed by any seminary in any country.

But the celebrity which the university of Edinburgh has attained rests not merely on the merits of its teachers. These, indeed, were the causes, from which the effect has followed. The persons educated at this seminary, many of whom have made a distinguished figure in the world for nearly a century past, likewise reflect a high lustre on the place where they were first initiated into the principles of science and true philosophy And this university has reared many of those, who as statesmen, lawyers, divines, physicians, mathematicians, poets and orators, now exhibit on the extended theatre of merit.

The mean appearance which the old buildings of the university exhibited, being ill suited to the

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fame which it had acquired, was long a subject of general complaint. The difficulties which presented themselves to the projection of a new building, however, becoming less formidable, a "Memorial relating to the University of Edinburgh" was drawn up by one of its professors in the year 1768. In this memorial a proposal for rebuilding the fabric of the college on a regular plan, on the site of the old buildings, was submitted to the consideration of the public; voluntary contributions were to be received from patriotic individuals, and places were to be opened for subscription, under the management of proper persons, in order to raise a fund sufficient for carrying on the design. This proposal seemed for a time to interest the public; but the means being insufficient to realize the project, it was laid aside till a more favourable opportunity should present itself. The American war, however, prevented its revival during the time of its continuance. But after peace had again restored prosperity, energy, and public spirit, the design was once more brought before the public in the year 1785, in a well-written letter to the Right Hon. Henry Dundas (now Viscount Melville), "On the proposed improvements of the city of Edinburgh, and on the means of accomplishing them." Soon after this the magistrates of the

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city set on foot a subscription for erecting a new structure, according to a design which had been prepared by the late celebrated architect Mr. Robert Adam. Considerable sums having been thus obtained, part of the old building was pulled down, and the foundation stone of the new college was laid on the 16th of November 1789, by lord Napier, as grand master-mason of Scotland, one of whose ancestors was "a man whose original and universal genius placed him high among the illustrious persons who have contributed most eminently to enlarge the boundaries of human knowledge."

The ceremony on this occasion was peculiary impressive. The magistrates of the city, as patrons of the university, in their robes, the principal and professors in their gowns, the students with sprigs of laurel in their hats, the free-masons of all the lodges in the city and neighbourhood, arranged in the order of their seniority, formed a procession to and from the place where the foundation stone was laid. After the different masonic ceremonials were performed, two crystal bottles, cast on purpose, were deposited in a vacuity formed in the stone. In one of these was put different coins of the present reign, each of them being previously enveloped in crystal, in such an ingenious manner, that the

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legend on the coins could be distinctly read without breaking the crystal. In the other bottle were deposited seven rolls of vellum, containing a short account of the original foundation and present state of the university, together with several other papers; in particular the different newspapers, containing advertisements relative to the college, &c.; a list of the names of the principal and professors; of the lord Provost and magistrates; and of the officers of the grand lodge of Scotland. The bottles being hermetically sealed up, were covered with a plate of copper, wrapped in block tin. Upon the under side of the copper were engraved the arms of the city of Edinburgh and of the university, and also the arms of the Right Hon. lord Napier, as grand master-mason of Scotland.

The building was accordingly begun, and for some time went on rapidly. But the sum collected, though large, being far from sufficient for the erection of a building of such elegance and magnitude, it was necessarily stopped. The north-west corner is the only part which has yet been completed for the accommodation of any of the classes. A sum of money having been lately given by his present majesty for the forwarding of the work, the east front has been nearly completed. The greater part of the building how-

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ever, appears like a vast ruin; and it is probable, that unless it is made a national concern, and a grant of money is given by parliament for its completion, it will long remain in an unfinished state.

EAST FRONT OF THE NEW UNIVERSITY.

According to the plan laid down, the building is to be of a square form, with a large area in the centre. The east front, in which is the principal gate, is to be adorned with a dome; and from the massive grandeur of what part of this side is erected, an idea may be formed of the extent and appearance which the whole will have when completed. Over the the gate is a handsome portico, supported by large stone columns of the

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Doric order. These columns are formed of one solid mass of stone. Over the gate is the following inscription: *Academia Jacobi VI. Scotorum Regis, Anno post Christum Natum* M,D,LXXXII. *Instituta; annoque* M,DCC,LXXXIX, *Renovari coepta; Regnante Georgio III. Principe Munificentissimo; Urbis Edinensis Præfecto Thoma Elder; Academiæ Primario Gulielmo Robertson. Architecto Roberto Adam.*

The east and west sides of this square are to extend 255 feet in length, and the south and north 358. There are to be houses for the principal and six or seven of the professors. The library is to be a room of 160 feet in length; the museum for natural curiosities is to be of the same extent; and the dimensions of the hall for public exercises and degrees are about 90 feet by 30. The whole, when finished, will be one of the most splendid structures of the kind in Europe.

At the time when the foundation stone of the new buildings was laid, the university of Edinburgh was in the most flourishing state. More than a thousand young men, from almost every nation in Europe, and every state in America, were prosecuting their studies at this celebrated seminary. It is worthy of notice, that, in the course of twenty years, (viz. from 1768 to 1788),

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the number of students had increased nearly double. And from the following statement, which is given on the first authority, of the number of persons who have attended this school of medicine from its commencement in 1720 till the year 1800, an idea may be formed of its progressive increase in other departments.

From 1720 to 1790, ...	12,800
.... 1790 to 1800, ...	3,130
From 1720 to 1800, ...	15,930

BOTANIC GARDEN.

Connected with the university are the Observatory and Botanic Garden. The Botanic Garden of Edinburgh was originally projected by sir Andrew Balfour, an eminent physician, in concert with Patrick Murray of Livingston, about the end of the seventeenth century. It originally occupied a square piece of ground at the east end of the drained morass called the North Loch, in the vicinity of the Trinity House and College Church. At its first establishment, Mr. James Sutherland, an experienced botanist, was engaged as head gar-

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dener. It was afterwards removed to a more commodious situation, at the eastern extremity of the the city, and occupied the royal garden, which anciently was connected with the regal residence of Holyroodhouse, in its immediate neighbourhood. At this period, the collection of plants in the garden, both indigenous and exotic, seems to have been considerable. Dr. Nicolson, the well known bishop of Carlisle, speaking of this garden, and of its able superintendent Mr. James Sutherland, says, "In about twenty years, he has brought his collection of plants to such a degree of excellency as is truly admirable. His *Hortus Medicus Edinburgensis* surpasses most of them.—The great variety of seeds and plants which his correspondents abroad have furnished him with, have mightily increased his foreign stock; and his late personal view and examination of the shires and mountains of Annandale, Niddisdale, &c. have amply discovered to him the riches of his own country; so that we have sufficient encouragement to hope, that he will shortly oblige us with a new prospect of one of the best furnished gardens in Europe." The botanic garden was removed from this situation to the place which it at present occupies, on the west side of the middle of Leith walk. It contains about five English acres of ground. The collection of

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plants is very extensive; and since the system of Linnæus has superseded all others, the plants are arranged according to the classification of that eminent botanist. The professor of botany is botanist to the king, and receives a salary of 100l. *per annum* for the support of the garden. In it is a monument erected by the late Dr. Hope to the memory of Linnæus. It is a neat vase, supported on a pedestal, with this simple inscription:

LINNÆO POSUIT
JO. HOPE.

OBSERVATORY.

The Observatory is situated on the top of the Calton-hill, a considerable eminence, almost within the city of Edinburgh. The scheme for erecting a building of this kind was first formed in the year 1736; but the commotion occasioned by the execution of captain Porteous by the populace, prevented the completion of the design. It was again revived in 1741, at which time the earl of Morton generously gave the sum of 100l. Sterling for the purpose of erecting an observatory, and the ingenious Maclaurin, with the principal and some of the professors of the university

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were appointed trustees for managing this fund. Mr. Maclaurin himself, with a liberality characteristic of an enlarged mind, added to the above sum the profits arising from a course of lectures which he read on experimental philosophy, which with other small sums, amounted in all to 300l. The death of this eminent man in 1746, however, put a second stop to the execution of the project. The famous Short, well-known for his improvements in the construction of reflecting telescopes, in conjunction with his brother, now attempted the erection of the building. But the progress of the unfortunate Observatory was again stopped by the death of Mr. Short in 1768.

About the year 1776, the money with the accumulated interest amounting to 400l, the plan for building the Observatory was again brought before the public. A plan of the intended edifice was designed by Mr. Craig, architect; and the foundation stone of the building was laid by Mr. Stodart, lord Provost of Edinburgh, on the 25th of August 1776. About this time Mr. Adam, the celebrated architect, visiting Edinburgh, he conceived the idea of giving the whole the appearance of a fortification, for which its situation, on the top of the Calton-hill, was very much adapted. Accordingly, a line was marked out for inclosing the limits of the Observatory with a

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wall, constructed with buttresses and embrasures, and having Gothic towers at the angles. In the partial execution of this design, the money appropriated for the work was totally exhausted, and the Observatory was once more left to its fate. It stood in this situation for many years, presenting, says Mr. Arnot, "a half finished work on the highest hill of Edinburgh, speaking this emphatic language to the eye of every beholder: Here is a building which the folly of its contrivers led them to begin, without considering, that, by their poverty, they were unable to finish it." In 1792, however, it was completed by the magistrates; but in a style far inferior to what the utility of such an institution deserved. Since that period it has continued to decline, the same evil genius which presided at its first commencement still dooming it to neglect and misfortune.

It is somewhat strange, that, in a seminary where other sciences have flourished so much, astronomy should have made so little progress, and met with so little encouragement. To whatever causes this may be attributed, the fact is certain; and the present Observatory, unoccupied by neglect, and hastening to decay, affords the most striking proof.

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The students who attend the university of Edinburgh are not, like most others in the kingdom, obliged to adopt any particular mode in their living. They mix promiscuously with the rest of the inhabitants of the city, and live in the manner best suited to their circumstances and inclinations. Neither do the rules of the college require that they should appear in any dress different from the other citizens. In the choice of their academical pursuits also they are left at perfect freedom, which perhaps is one of the best means that could be contrived for keeping alive that desire of distinction and emulation which is so natural at an early period of life.

From the first institution of the university too, until the present time, it has always been a principal object with the patrons of the college, (the magistrates of Edinburgh), to fill the chairs with men only whose rectitude of conduct, and known abilities, rendered them capable of undertaking, with promising success, an office so important to society as the instruction of youth. "With what integrity and discernment persons have been chosen to preside in each of these departments, (says the eloquent Robertson), the character of my learned colleagues affords the

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satisfying evidence. From confidence in their abilities, and assiduity in discharging the duties of their respective offices, the university of Edinburgh has become a seat of education, not only to youth in every part of the British dominions, but, to the honour of our country, students have been attracted to it from almost every nation in Europe, and every state in America."

LIBRARY.

The library of the university is valuable and extensive. It owed its first beginning to Mr. Clement Little, advocate, who bequeathed his collection of books to the magistrates, for the use of the citizens in 1580. An apartment for holding them was erected at that time in the church-yard of St. Giles (now the Parliament Square); but the college being founded in the following year, the books were removed there in 1582. There are properly two libraries belonging to the university; but one of these, consisting mostly of books in divinity, is appropriated solely to the use of the students of theology. In the library are many curious manuscripts and interesting historical documents; among which are the original contract of Mary queen of Scots with the dauphin of France; a Bohemian protest against

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the council of Constance for burning John Huss in the year 1417, with 105 seals of Bohemian and Moravian nobles annexed; and some oriental manuscripts. Here is also kept a beautiful copy of Fordoun's Scotichronicon, beautifully wrote on vellum.

The library room is adorned with several portraits, the chief of which are those of Robert Rollock, the first principal, king James VI, Napier the inventor of the logarithms, John Knox, Principal Carstairs, Thomson, the author of the "Seasons," the late celebrated Principal Robertson, and Provost Elder.

The college library of Edinburgh receives a copy of every book entered at Stationers Hall. The only other fund for its support is the money paid by students at matriculation; and 5l. given by each professor at his admission. The amount of these sums is uncertain, but has been estimated at about 150l. *per annum*. The books are under the care of a librarian and under librarian, who are both appointed by the College.

The museum of natural history belonging to the university is small, but the number of specimens is daily increasing. The museum of anatomical preparations is particularly valuable, owing to the exertions of the professors in this department. There is also a collection of an-

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tomical preparations, belonging to the professor of midwifery.

The sessions of the college continue for about six months, beginning in October and November, and ending in April and May. The annual number of students who frequent this seminary is from 1200 to 1400.

The several branches of education taught in the university of Edinburgh at present (1805), are as follow:

I. LITERATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Humanity or Latin,
Greek,
Mathematics,
Logic and Metaphysics,
Moral Philosophy,
Political Economy,
Natural Philosophy,
Rhetoric and Belles Lettres,
Universal History,
Natural History,
Agriculture.

II. THEOLOGY.

Divinity,
Divinity and Church History,
Hebrew and other Oriental Languages.

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III. LAW.

Civil Law,
Scots Law,
Public Law, and Law of Nature and Nations.

IV. MEDICINE.

Anatomy and Surgery,
Chemistry and Chemical Pharmacy,
Dietetics, Materia Medica, and Pharmacy,
Theory of Physic,
Practice of Physic,
Theory and Practice of Midwifery.

Besides the university of Edinburgh, there are many private academies and lecture-rooms in the city, for classical and medical instruction. These are in general superintended by able teachers, whose merits entitle them to the patronage of an enlightened public.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

The Royal College of Physicians was incorporated by a charter from king Charles II. on the

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29th of November 1681, which was ratified by parliament in 1685. In their charter of incorporation it is provided, that the royal College shall, at least twice in the year, visit all the apothecaries shops within the city and liberties of Edinburgh, and destroy all insufficient and corrupted drugs. The hall for their meetings is situated on the south side of George's Street, in the new part of the city, immediately opposite to St. Andrew's church. It is a handsome building, 82 feet in length by 63 in breadth. A beautiful portico in front advances nine feet from the body of the building, and is supported by four columns of the Corinthian order, 24 feet in height. A select library belonging to the society occupies a room in the second floor. The plan of the building was formed under the direction of the late celebrated Dr. Cullen, and was founded on the 27th of November 1775. It is considered as a chaste and elegant imitation of ancient Grecian architecture.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Literary societies, under different denominations, have been established in Edinburgh for

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nearly a century. In the former part of that period, however, these associations were not very frequent, nor were their members very numerous. Before the union of the kingdoms, there does not appear to have existed in the Scottish metropolis any society merely for improvement in science, and the purpose of communicating mutual instruction. But soon after that event, by the introduction of manufactures, commerce, and in consequence of wealth, the manners of the people received a new turn, and knowledge and improvement in literature followed.

The first literary society in Edinburgh of which we have any account, was instituted in 1718. The masters of the High School, and the celebrated grammarian Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, were the original founders. The object of the society was, the improvement of the members in classical learning, "without meddling with the affairs of church or state." The society was afterwards joined by Henry Home (lord Kames), who had from nature an insatiable appetite for information of every kind, and who was afterwards known to the world by a variety of masterly productions. He was followed as a member of this society by Mr. Archibald Murray, Mr. James Cochran, with other members of the Scottish bar, and Mr.

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George Wishart, one of the ministers of Edinburgh. The names of the enlightened individuals who formed this society deserve to be recorded in the histories of the literature of Scotland, as being the first men who, by their example and liberal views, attempted an institution, of which the utility has since been so universally acknowledged. Whether the conversations of the members of this society were preserved, or their dissertations published, is not ascertained.

The association for the cultivation of Greek and Roman literature was succeeded, in the year 1731, by the society for the "improvement of medical knowledge." This society, which contributed not a little to the propagation of the most useful of arts, had for its secretary the celebrated Dr. Alexander Monro *primus*, and under his care the *Transactions* of the society were published, at different periods, in five volumes 8vo, with the title of "Medical Essays and Observations." The merit of these volumes attracted the notice of the public; they were praised by the great Haller; and their utility was acknowledged by all the learned in Europe.

The Medical Society was soon expanded, however, in the course of improvement, into the "Philosophical Society of Edinburgh," a liberal institution, which owed its establishment to the

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exertions of the great mathematician Mr. Colin Maclaurin. This society subsisted for a number of years; and in 1754 published a volume of "Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary." A second volume appeared in 1756, and a third in 1771.

The Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, though its meetings were not entirely discontinued, appears to have languished for some time after this period, till about the year 1777, when, upon the election of the late Henry Home, lord Kames, to the office of president, its meetings became more frequent, and its business was conducted with renewed ardour and success.

About the end of the year 1782, however, in a meeting of the professors of the university of Edinburgh, many of whom were members of the Philosophical Society, a scheme was proposed by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, principal of the college, for the establishment of a new society, on a more extended plan, and after the model of some of the foreign academies, which have for their object the cultivation of every branch of science, erudition, and taste. The plan was approved of and adopted; and a resolution was taken of soliciting the king for his royal patronage, to which the Philosophical Society joined its influence as a body. A charter was according-

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ly granted by his majesty, erecting them into a corporate body, by the title of the "Royal Society of Edinburgh," in the year 1783. The society published the first volume of their *Transactions* in 1788, which contains many interesting papers; and since that time have occasionally given volumes to the public.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

The Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland was first projected in the year 1780. A number of noblemen and gentlemen, to whom the historical and other antiquities of their native country were interesting, formed themselves into an association for investigating these in that year; and a royal charter was obtained for the incorporation of the society on the 29th of March 1783. The society since that time have acquired a considerable museum of coins, charters, ancient armour, weapons, &c.; and the first and only volume of their "Transactions" was published in 1792. This volume contains many curious and interesting papers relating to the history, antiquities, and present state of Scotland.

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In the year 1754 an association was formed in Edinburgh, which cannot be passed unnoticed, named the *Select Society*. This society owed its rise to Allan Ramsay, the son of the celebrated Scottish poet, and was intended for philosophical inquiry, and the improvement of the members in the art of speaking. The first meeting of this association was held in the Advocates Library in May 1754, and consisted at that time only of fifteen members, who had been nominated and called together by Mr. Ramsay and two or three of his friends. But in 1759 their number amounted to 190, including all the *literati* of Edinburgh, and its neighbourhood. The society subsisted for a number of years; and perhaps there never was an association more respectable for the character or talents of those who composed it. In a list of its members preserved in "Stewart's Life of Dr. Robertson," besides many other eminent personages, are found the names of the historian of Charles V, the author of the "Wealth of Nations," and Mr. David Hume.

The *Speculative Society*, was instituted in 1764, by six students then at the university of this city. Its establishment was principally for improvement in composition and public speaking; and in the cultivation of these its members have been

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highly successful. The society, soon after its commencement, built a hall within the university, and furnished a small library. It can now boast of many of its members holding the first rank in literary excellence.

The *Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh* was erected into a body corporate by king George III, on the 14th of December 1778. It is chiefly composed of the gentlemen attending the university. They have a small hall for their meetings, and a select collection of books.

The *Natural History Society* was instituted in the year 1782. On an application from the principal, and the late professor of Natural History, (Dr. Walker) the magistrates of Edinburgh caused a building to be erected in the college for their use, where they meet weekly during the session. This institution has proved no inconsiderable acquisition to the students of natural history; and many of the members have distinguished themselves in branches of science to which their attention was called when attending this society. The society have a small but valuable library, a collection of minerals, and a number of rare and valuable specimens of plants.

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ADVOCATES LIBRARY.

The establishment of the valuable library belonging to the Faculty of Advocates was projected by sir George Mackenzie, and proposed by him to a meeting of the Faculty held on the 11th of December 1680. The utility of the institution was instantly perceived, and the library was founded in 1682. In the year 1695, the collection was considerably increased by a donation from William duke of Queensberry; and a quantity of books, of which there is a printed catalogue, were presented to the Faculty by the celebrated poet, Drummond of Hawthornden. In 1700 the room where the library was kept being nearly destroyed by fire, it was removed to the place which it at present occupies, the ground floor of the Parliament house. This library, which is by far the most considerable in Scotland, is chiefly supported by the money paid by Advocates on their admission into the Faculty; and the statute of queen Anne, whiche stablishes a literary property of authors in their books, requiring that a copy of such books shall be given to this library. In the library is a valuable collection of manuscripts, consisting of the registers of some of the Scottish monasteries, of illuminated missals, and

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many volumes of original papers relating to the affairs of Scotland. There is also a collection of prints; and in 1705 the Faculty purchased a fine collection of coins and medals, Grecian, Roman, Saxon, Scottish, and English. Of printed books there are upwards of 60,000 volumes. The books are lent out upon receipts, and a member of the Faculty may obtain as many as he thinks fit, subject to the obligation of restoring them at the end of a year. The Advocates have it also in their power to oblige their friends with the books of their library; so that it is open, by this means, for every useful purpose, to the perusal of the public. The books are under the care of a librarian and under librarian, appointed by the Faculty; and among those who have enjoyed this office may be mentioned the celebrated grammarian Thomas Ruddiman, and the no less celebrated historian and philosopher David Hume.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF PRINTING.

It would exceed our limits, to enter into a disscussion repecting the invention of the art of printing, or to trace its progress from the Continent to Great Britain. We shall only remark, that the art was discovered about the middle of

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the fifteenth century; that the first books were printed at Mentz about 1450; and that, in the year 1471, a printing-press was established at Westminster by William Caxton, which was the first that was introduced into England.

Thirty-six years after that interesting trade had been brought to Westminster by Caxton, a printing-press was established in Edinburgh. Scottish literature owes this establishment to the generous and brave monarch James IV, who patronised the erection of a printing-press in the capital so early as the year 1507. The first printers were Walter Chepman, a merchant in Edinburgh, and Androw Myllar, a workman. The oldest specimen of Scottish printing hitherto discovered, is a collection of tracts, entitled "The Porteous of Nobilness," printed in 1508, about one one year after the erection of the first press in Edinburgh, and thirty-seven years after the introduction of the art into England. These tracts are preserved in the Advocates Library, Edinburgh. There must certainly, however, have been some works printed prior to this date, the press being established nearly a year before; but as it is probable that these books might consist of the lives of saints, legendary miracles, or of devotions then in esteem, they may have been lost at the Reformation, either by being carried

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away by the priests who fled beyond sea, or destroyed by the blind zeal of the reforming party.

The next work discovered as being printed in Edinburgh is a Breviary of the church of Aberdeen, which was issued from the press in the following year. The second part of this breviary was printed in 1510, "Oppido Edinburgensi impressa, jussu et impensis honorabilis viri Walteri Chapman, ejusdem oppidi mercatoris, quarto die mensis Julii, anno Domini millesimo cccc decimo." Both parts of this breviary are in the Advocates library, but want the title pages and some leaves in the middle.

From this period till the year 1536 no books have been discovered that were printed in Edinburgh. In that year, however, another printer made his appearance. The first of his performances which is known is Ballanden's translation of Hector Boece, which bears to have been "imprentet in Edenburgh be Thomas Davidson, dwelling forneut the Fryere Wynde." This book is equal to any specimen of typography of that period.

In the year 1540 the Scottish parliament passed an act, ordaining the lord Register to publish the acts of parliament made in the reign of king James V, and to employ what printer he pleased, provided that printer had the king's special licence

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for that purpose. Thomas Davidson accordingly obtained the king's licence to print these acts of parliament, and all other printers within the kingdom were discharged from printing the same for the space of six years; a proof that there were at that time different persons in Scotland who exercised that profession. These acts were accordingly printed in folio, on vellum, and in the old English or black-letter. Davidson, in consequence of the licence he had obtained, seems to have taken the title of "*regii impressoriis*" or "prenter to the kingis nobyll grace;" and was probably the first in Scotland who enjoyed that privilege.

Robert Lekpreuik was the next printer of consequence who established himself in Edinburgh. To a book, entitled "The Confutation of the Abbote of Crosraguels Masse," &c. printed in 1563, is prefixed an epistle by "The Prenter to the Reader," in which he apologises for his want of Greek characters, which he was forced to have supplied by manuscript, that in case of any error the author might not suffer in his reputation.

Printers from this period rapidly increased in number. In 1584 there seems to have been no less than six different printers in the city, viz. Bassindane, Ross, Charteris, Manneby, Arbuthnot, and Vautrollier. Bassindane was the first

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who printed a Bible in English, in 1576. It was the Genevan translation, and was dedicated to James VI. Mannenby, in 1578 was the first who used Greek types. "The Bible, for the use of Scotland, by the Commissioners of the Kirk," was printed by Alexander Arbuthnett, the king's printer, in 1579, "at the Kirk in the Field."

The university of Edinburgh having been founded in 1582, it was not long before it gave to the world its "Theses Philosophicæ." These were begun to be printed in 1596, and the earliest typographer to the college was Henry Charteris, the king's printer. The first theses were in large octavo. They assumed a quarto form in 1612; and before the year 1641, their size was raised into a large folio. A collection of these may be seen in the library of the university.

Robert Waldegrave next established himself as one of the first printers in Edinburgh. The "lawes and actes of parliament, maid be king James the first, and his successours, the kinges of Scotland," collected by Skene, and published in 1597, besides many other works, afford specimens of the typography of that period.

At the commencement of the seventeenth century, the printers of Edinburgh were generally booksellers, who, having acquired some wealth

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could purchase a press, and employ artificers, Andrew Hart, who is justly praised by Watson, the author of a history of printing, for his well printed Bible, was only a bookseller. Scotland was soon after supplied with printers from England. But the demands for books exceeding their abilities to execute them, a great part of the Scottish literature, at this period, was printed in Holland and the Low Countries.

As printer to the university, one Finlayson succeeded to Charteris. But at this time the privilege of printing to this body was perhaps not confined to any particular artist. James Lindsay, in 1645, was the first who styled himself "Typographus Academiæ." The magistrates of Edinburgh, as patrons of the seminary, probably appointed him to this office; but what at that time were its profits or honours is not now known. Their next printer, Gideon Lithgow, in 1647, called himself "printer to the College." A regular appointment was made out by the magistrates, however, on the 10th of June 1663, in favour of Andrew Anderson, "to be ordinar printer to the good town and college of the samen, in place of Gideon Lithgow, deceased, during pleasure; he serving als well and als easie in the prices as utheris."

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The printing continued, till the beginning of the eighteenth century, without making much progress in Edinburgh. The printers were in general illiterate, when compared with those in other countries of Europe at that time. Notwithstanding, however, that the art was practised by men who did not possess the erudition of which it is the herald, literature is indebted to their exertions for reforming the language, and settling, by silent practice, the orthography of the north.

The Revolution in 1688 paved the way for the extension and improvement of this art in the Scottish capital. But it was not till after the union of the kingdoms in 1707 that it made any great progress. In 1711, Robert Freebairn, James Watson, and John Basket, were appointed the royal printers in Scotland, and these were the first who in Edinburgh carried the art of printing to any degree of correctness, and elegance. In 1715 a press was established in the city by the celebrated Ruddiman, whose learning and abilities entitle him to a place not the least inconsiderable, among the most celebrated typographers in any country. And in 1728, he was appointed, in conjunction with James Davidson, a bookseller, joint printer to the university of Edinburgh.

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From this æra we may date the establishment of printing on an extended and respectable basis in Edinburgh. Since that time, the number of printing-presses has increased rapidly; and the art has likewise been improved. The progress of printing in Edinburgh will be best seen from the following statement, which may be depended on as correct.

Printing-houses in Edinburgh in 1763, ... 6
in 1790, ... 21
in 1800, ... 30
in 1805, ... 40

In the 40 printing-houses now in Edinburgh are employed upwards of 120 printing-presses. The work executed here is equal in elegance and correctness to any in Britain. A great part of it is done on account of the booksellers of London, and other places; and considerable quantities of books are printed for exportation to Ireland and America.

Before concluding our sketch of the progress of printing in Edinburgh, we cannot avoid mentioning what it owes to Mr. James Ballantyne, who first introduced what may be called the splendid elegance of printing into the Scottish

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metropolis. By the taste and exertions of this gentleman, the productions of the Scottish press may vie in beauty, and perhaps surpass in elegance, the typographic specimens of any other country.

PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The utility of periodical publications for the knowledge and spread of literature has been universally acknowledged. In the literary history of the Scottish metropolis, however, it was a long time before these vehicles of information appeared. The establishment of *Newspapers* is not very ancient, even in London, the capital of Britain. The earliest of these known to have been published is entitled "The English Mercurie," which appeared in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was "imprinted at London by Christopher Barker, her highnesses printer, 1588." From the period of their first introduction into Britain, newspapers rapidly increased; and previous to the lamentable fate of Charles I, there had been published more than a hundred, with different titles. Though no periodical tract appeared in Scotland during the commotions which agitated the country prior to, and for some time after, that event

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yet various papers were published in London concerning Scottish affairs, either to gratify private interest, or to promote public measures. In 1642, appeared in that city "The Scots Scout's Discoveries;" in 1643 was published "The Scots Intelligencer, or the Weekly News from Scotland and the Court;" and at the same time the "Scots Dove" flew abroad:

"Our Dove tells newses from the King's,
"And of harmonious letters sings."

Oliver Cromwell was the first who communicated the benefit of a newspaper to Scotland. That great man, great though he was an usurper—meriting the thanks of the literary world, though he was the murderer of his king, when his army invaded Scotland, had carried with him a printer. When Cromwell had fortified Leith, he settled this printer, Christopher Higgins, in that town, in November 1652. Higgins began his work by printing what had been already published at London, "A Diurnal of some Passages and Affairs," for the information chiefly of the English soldiers. "Mercurius Politicus," a London paper, began to be reprinted at Leith on the 26th of October 1653. The following year it was transferred to Edinburgh, where it continued to

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be published till the 11th of April 1660, when it was reprinted under the name of "Mercurius Publicus."

The first newspaper of Scottish manufacture appeared at Edinburgh on the 31st of December 1660, under the title of "Mercurius Caledonius; comprising the Affairs in agitation in Scotland, with a survey of Foreign Intelligence." The projector and editor of this newspaper was Thomas Sydserfe; but his undertaking met not with the success which was expected, and after languishing for ten numbers it was dropped altogether. To those who are curious in investigating the progress of literature, manners, or arts, in Scotland, it perhaps may be not uninteresting to know the form in which the first Scottish newspaper appeared. It was a small 4to, of eight pages, which was printed by "a Society of Stationers," and published once a week.

The "Mercurius Publicus" continued to be republished at Edinburgh, from the London paper, even after the restoration of Charles II, though not now in the hands of Higgins. It was however at last superseded by "The Kingdom's Intelligencer," which was also merely a copy of the news retailed in the English capital.

In February 1699 a paper appeared by royal authority, entitled, "The Edinburgh Gazette,"

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which was published by James Watson, who is known to the world by his "History of Printing." When he had published only forty-one numbers, he transferred the "Edinburgh Gazette" to John Reid, whose son continued to print it even after the union.

Mr. Watson seems to have been the great newsmonger of Scotland at this period. In February 1705 he established the "Edinburgh Courant," which, after he had printed fifty-five numbers, he transferred to the heirs and successors of Andrew Anderson, the printer to the queen, to the city, and to the college. Mr. Watson, in September 1705, again began a new paper, which he called the "Scots Courant," and which he continued to print till after the year 1718. At the æra of the union Edinburgh was thus in possession of three newspapers, but these neither promoted nor retarded that measure by their wit or by their arguments.

To these papers were added the "Flying Post," which appeared in October 1708; the "Scots Postman," which was established by permission from the town-council in August 1709; and the "North Tatler" which was begun to be printed in March 1710.

The "*Edinburgh Evening Courant*" was first established on the 24th of December 1718; at

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which time the town-council gave an exclusive privilege to James Macewan, stationer-burgess, to publish this paper, "the said James being obliged, before publication, to give ane coppie of his print to the magistrates." This paper acquired a popularity which has insured its continuance to the present time. It is now printed by Mr. David Ramsay, the ingenious author of "Military Memoirs of Great Britain, or a history of the war 1755–1763," published at Edinburgh in 1779.

The "*Caledonian Mercury*" was begun in April 1720. It was originally printed for William Rolland a lawyer, who was its earliest proprietor. The celebrated Ruddiman began to print it in 1724; and in 1729, by the death of Rolland, acquired the property of the paper. It continued in his family, though under different modifications, and during troublesome times, till the year 1772, when it was sold by the trustees of Ruddiman's grandchildren. This paper is still continued to the present day; and the reputation which such an editor as Ruddiman procured to it, has not diminished in the hands of his successors.

The "*Edinburgh Advertiser*" was begun, and the first number published on the 7th of January 1764. Since that time it has acquired and still

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deservedly holds, a high place in the public estimation.

Within these fifteen years also other newspapers have made their appearance; The *Scots Gazetteer*, the *Edinburgh Herald*, the *Scots Chronicle*, and the *Weekly Journal*; but only two of these, the Herald and Journal, are now published. The *Edinburgh Gazette*, a paper begun a few years ago, and which is principally used for the publication of bankruptcies and other matters under judicial authority, is printed twice a week.

The oldest literary repository, published periodically, of which the Scottish metropolis can boast, is the *Scots Magazine*. This journal was begun in the year 1739. Who were the original projectors of or contributors to the work, is not with certainty known; but it was first printed by Sands, Brymer, Murray, and Cochrane. In this periodical publication are many useful hints and facts, illustrative of the progress of literature and science in Scotland, during the last century. The judicious manner in which it has been conducted since its first beginning, has insured its continuance to the present time; and it still holds a very respectable place in the lists of the periodical journals of North Britain. By an arrangement between the proprietors of this work and

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those of another publication entitled the *Edinburgh Magazine*, the two works were conjoined, and are now published under the title of the Scots Magazine, or *Edinburgh Literary Miscellany*.

The *Edinburgh Magazine or Literary Miscellany*, was begun in the year 1785, by Mr. James Sibbald, bookseller, well-known for his valuable publication entitled "A Chronological Series of the Poetry of Scotland, with a Glossary of the Scottish language," and was conducted by him, with much success for a good many years afterwards. After passing through various hands, it was at last conjoined (as mentioned above) with the Scots Magazine, in the year 1801.

It was comparatively late before the Scottish metropolis produced any periodical work professedly for the purpose of criticism. The same causes which operated so powerfully in this country in delaying the advancement of knowledge, likewise prevented the improvement of taste. Prior to the Revolution, civil dissentions obstructed the progress of letters; and the rage of party kept back improvement in the arts. That event, however, removed many of the obstacles which had hitherto blocked up the way to these, and the union of the kingdoms swept away the remainder. In January 1688 was published the

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first attempt made in Edinburgh at a Review. It was entitled "Bibliotheca Universalis, or an Historical Account of Books and Transactions of the Learned World." The design of this work was to publish monthly accounts "of what is doing abroad by the learned world, and also to report what the virtuosos and learned among ourselves are pleased to communicate." Only one number of this work was printed. It consists of accounts of and remarks on several publications, most of which are Continental; and the principal observations on these are translated from the "*Bibliotheque Universelle*" and "*Histoire de Ouvrages des Sçavans,*" of Paris. This work was "printed by John Reid, for Alexander Ogston and William Johnston, stationers," and contains 128 pages in 24mo.

No other work of this kind appeared in Edinburgh for the long period of sixty-five years. The next attempt at establishing a review, however, demands particular notice, from the character and talents of those by whom it was conducted. These were the late Dr. Adam Smith, Drs. Blair and Robertson, sir William Pulteney, and Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, afterwards earl of Roslyn. Only two numbers of the work, which was to have been published every six months, appeared; the first in January, and the

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second in July 1755, after which it was entirely discontinued. The known abilities of the contributors to this work, leave it to be regretted that it was not carried on farther; but the Review of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language, and a letter addressed to the editors, containing some general observations on the state of literature in the different countries of Europe, will be still read with peculiar interest, when it is considered that they were the first literary essays which were published of the author of the "Wealth of Nations."

From the time this review was discontinued till the year 1768, no periodical work of merit appeared in Edinburgh. In that year the "*Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement,*" printed by and for Walter Ruddiman, was begun. Being afforded at short intervals, and at a cheap rate, and being conducted in a judicious manner, this periodical work had an extensive circulation at the time, and continued many years afterwards to be published under the title of "Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine." The contributions which were given to this publication by the late Robert Ferguson, first introduced him to the notice of the public as a poet of no inconsiderable abilities.

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In October 1773 "The Edinburgh Magazine and Review, by a Society of Gentlemen," printed by W. Smellie for W. Creech, made its appearance. The chief contributors to the work were Dr. Gilbert Stuart, and Mr. William Smellie. This miscellany was conducted with much spirit, and sufficient self-importance, during the course of five volumes. It was finally closed in August 1776. Dr. Stuart distinguished himself in this publication by an inquiry into the character of the reformer John Knox, whose principles he reprobated in the severest terms.

The years 1779 and 1780 are distinguished by the publication of a periodical paper, entitled the "Mirror," which has acquired so much fame as to be deservedly ranked among the most eminent of our British classics. It was followed by another of the same nature, in 1785 and 1786, entitled the "Lounger;" and both of these, by many judges, are held to be not inferior to the Spectator or Guardian of the sister kingdom.

In the year 1783 appeared the "*North British Magazine*, or Caledonian Miscellany," printed by James Murray, and published once a fortnight, which amused and instructed the citizens of Edinburgh for some time, but, after it had run to a few volumes sunk into the shades of obscurity.

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While general literature was thus extending its benefits in Scotland by the circulation of these publications, medicine and philosophy were not neglected. The society for the improvement of medical knowledge, instituted in 1731, published their "Medical Essays" from time to time; and when that institution gave way to the more extended one known by the name of the "Philosophical Society," several volumes, distinguished for their erudition and research, were at different times given to the world. But the principal work in this department of science ever published periodically in Edinburgh, was the "Medical Commentaries." This work, which is of acknowledged merit, was begun by Dr. Andrew Duncan *senior*, the present professor of the theory of physic in the university of Edinburgh, in the year 1774. A volume was published annually under this title till the year 1795, after which period, till the year 1804, it was given to the world under the name of the "Annals of Medicine." During the long space of thirty years, this work has deservedly held a high place in the estimation of the medical world; and it is perhaps owing to the connected views of the improvements in this important science, which have been exhibited and circulated by this valuable publication, in every

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corner of the world, that medicine has of late been so much benefited.

The "*Annals of Medicine*" gave way, in 1804, to the "*Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*," a work published quarterly, and the first number of which was given to the public in January 1805. The manner in which this work has been conducted since its commencement, is not unworthy of the reputation which this city has attained, as being the first school of medicine in Europe. Its merits are such, that an impression is sold, greater than any other medical journal in Britain, and beyond any former example. Should it still continue to support the character it has gained, the "Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal" bids fair to supplant every other publication of the kind in the kingdom.

The "*Farmers Magazine*," a periodical work, exclusively devoted to agriculture and rural affairs, was begun in Edinburgh, and the first number published, in January 1800. The design of this magazine is "to collect and disseminate ingenious theories, important and well authenticated facts, and accurate experiments, which relate to the different branches of rural economy. It contains, besides many valuable communications, of the most important use in practical husbandry, a review of agricultural publications, and agricul-

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tural intelligence from most of the principal counties in England, and almost every district in Scotland. A work such as this, which disseminates the knowledge of an art tending so visibly to the amelioration of the country in its best interests, deserved high encouragement; for "he who makes two ears of corn grow where only one grew before, does more good to mankind than the whole race of politicians together *." That encouragement this work has already obtained; and if an unprecedented sale, and an extensive circulation be (as it certainly is) the test of its merit, we may presume to rank this publication among the first of those, whose beneficial consequences not only add art to present industry, but extend to future times.

The "*Edinburgh Review or Critical Journal*," was commenced in October 1802. The fame and extensive circulation which this literary journal has acquired, renders any character of it unnecessary in this place. The manner in which reviews are in general conducted, has given occasion to much complaint. Indiscriminate praise is concealed censure; censure at random is envy in disguise. The Edinburgh Reviewers have hi-

* Dr. Robertson's Survey of Perthshire.

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hereto avoided these extremes; they have distinguished themselves "by an impartiality which no party zeal has yet pretended to call in question;" and though they may be often under the necessity of exposing dulness, yet they are always sufficiently ready to praise even the appearance of genius. Resting on its merits, the Critical Journal has risen to be the first publication of the kind in Britain or in Europe.

In 1796, a periodical work was begun in Edinburgh called the "*Missionary Magazine*," which is still continued. In 1799, another appeared, named "*The Clerical Review*," two numbers of which only were published. The "*Edinburgh Evangelical Magazine*" was begun in 1801; and the "*North British Magazine and Review*" in January 1804. The last of these, after an unsuccessful struggle to maintain an existence for two years, is now finally given up.

Among the periodical publications of Edinburgh may be mentioned a work, which has formed one of the most extensive and lucrative literary speculations of modern times. We mean the "*Encyclopædia Britannica*." The first edition of this work was published in four volumes 4to; in the second edition it rose to ten volumes; and in the third, of which upwards of 13,000 copies

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were sold, it amounted to twenty volumes. A fourth edition, is now publishing.

The progress of literature in Scotland, and particulary in Edinburgh, will be best seen from the foregoing imperfect sketch of its literary institutions. Upon the first revival of letters in Europe, their progress in Scotland was at first remarkable for its rapidity. The elegance in writing displayed by Buchanan as an historian, the beauty of his numbers as a poet, place Scotland in that age in a favourable point of view in respect to literature, when compared with other countries. That progress, however, of which the prelude was so flattering, was delayed, and almost entirely stopped, by the unfortunate dissentions which followed. The calm pursuits of literature, could not flourish with success in a country torn by faction, and the sciences would not be encouraged among a people averse to industry. Drummond of Hawthornden, whose poems are unequalled by any of his contemporaries, and who preceded Waller in polishing Eng-

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lish versification; and the immortal inventor of the logarithms, were the two great luminaries who in Scotland brightened the reign of James VI. The series of political revolutions, and the enthusiasm with which religion inspired her divided votaries, after the death of that prince, was as fatal to the literature of Scotland in this age as it had been in the preceding; nor was it till the revolution in 1688, when liberty was established, and property rendered secure, that prosperity and wealth began to dawn in North Britain.

But, though the beginnings of improvement in Edinburgh may be dated from the Revolution, yet they made but little progress till after the union of the kingdoms; and finally of the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1746. From the Revolution to this period, however, Edinburgh produced many men eminent for their talents in literature, among whom may be mentioned Dr. Archibald Pitcairne, Ruddiman, and the founders of the Edinburgh school of medicine. The attempts of the exiled princes too, to recover the throne which they had forfeited, and the political parties which these events encouraged, were circumstances unfavourable to the spread of knowledge. The slow advances which this

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country had made in the art of printing contributed to the same end.

It is within these last fifty years only that Edinburgh has made any great figure in the literary world; but since the commencement of that period the value of literary property has been carried higher here than ever was known among any people. David Hume received 5000l. for the second part of his History of England, and Dr. Robertson for his Charles V. received 4500l.

Hume, Smith, Robertson, and Kames, were the first in Edinburgh who led the way to that excellence in literature which is almost without a parallel. These were followed by Gregory and Cullen in medicine; and in other branches many eminent men appeared, which it would exceed our limits particularly to mention. The successors of these in the literary circle of the present day are not less eminent. The genius of history has not departed with the shades of Robertson and Hume; nor have the muses bid farewell to Scotland since the death of Beattie. Mr. Malcolm Laing is well known as an historian of no common merit; and Mr. Walter Scott has successfully proved, that the "lays of the last minstrels" have not entirely ceased. Philosophy, by the writings of Mr. Dugald Stewart, still holds in this country a distinguished pre-eminence; and

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natural philosophy bids fair to be most successfully cultivated under the auspices of Mr. John Playfair.

If literature has made such a progress within the short space of fifty years; if it be yet but in its infancy in Scotland, what may not be expected, when it receives all the improvement which a people naturally active and intelligent can give.

Before concluding this short sketch of the literature of Edinburgh, we would remark one cause that has perhaps often delayed the advancement, and smothered the fire of genius,—the want of proper patronage to rising merit. By patrons we do not mean the rich and the noble, those who may be dignified with a coronet, or have a county for an estate. Literature has been more indebted to booksellers than to all other patrons since the days of Mecenas. Had it not been for the Lintots, the Dodsleys, the Millars, the Strahans, and the Cadells of the sister kingdom, Johnson, Smollett, and a long list of names which do honour to Britain, might have been

. . . . . " born to blush unseen,
" And waste *their* sweetness in the desart air."

Edinburgh, by the removal of the court, and the many other causes which have retarded the pro-

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gress of improvement and literature, long laboured under disadvantages in this respect. The former booksellers in the city were unable from their circumstances, though perhaps they wanted not the generosity, to encourage genius, by the purchase of copy-rights, and consequently most of the great works produced in Scotland for the last half century, were sold and published in London. It may be supposed that many authors, whose modesty, diffidence, or want of interest, prevented the publication of their works in this circuitous manner, were thus lost to themselves, and to their country. That obstacle, however, has now in part been happily surmounted; and of late there have appeared some booksellers in Edinburgh, whose names will be recorded to posterity as the best benefactors of science and learning in their country. One house, in particular, besides the many valuable original works which they occasionally print, publish no less than four of the most popular and approved periodical journals in Britain. It is trusted, that the example which has been given so nobly, will inspire others of equal abilities and fortune, in this manner to patronise genius; to draw, by the encouragement of her votaries, "fair science from her coy abode;" and thus not only secure to themselves present emolument, but leave an en-

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vied lustre to their names which time shall not be able to destroy.

PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF THE ARTS.

Most of the fine arts are yet in their infancy in Scotland. That this part of the united kingdom should be so long in excelling, even in these, must be attributed rather to the existing circumstances of the country, than to any defect in the genius of its inhabitants. Wealth is the parent of civilization, and the patron of the arts. The situation of Scotland, its form of goverment, the genius of the people, operated for a long series of ages against the acquisition of those kind of riches which add elegance to art, and taste to accommodation. Its situation with regard to neighbouring countries involved it in an almost eternal war. Its form of government was feudal; and the nobles almost despotic. Those arts only were encouraged which enabled to shine in the field, or appear with advantage in the face of an enemy. All others were accounted effeminate and unmanly. The great mass of the people too, attached to their chiefs from affection, or bound to them by interest, copied their example; and thus a martial taste was inspired, high-

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ly unfavourable to the cultivation of gentler accomplishments. The small number of great towns may have also been a cause which prevented the spread of the arts; and these, added to the natural poverty of the country, almost unacquainted with industry and manufactures, have contributed, with a powerful effect, in delaying the advancement of the liberal arts.

Notwithstanding of these advantages, the arts, soon after their revival in Italy in the middle of the thirteenth century, and more recently in the sixteenth century, when many of its most celebrated masters flourished, the art of design, however rude, penetrated to Scotland. The great monarch king Robert Bruce invited many artizans from the Continent to settle in his dominions; and the no less famed prince, James I, has among his other accomplishments, that of painting mentioned by some of our historians. The attachment of James III. to the arts is well known; and the consequences of the favour he bestowed on their professors was fatal to some of them. The nobles of that age, who held such arts in little estimation, could not bear to see the marks of royal favour bestowed upon any whom they did not account of the same rank with themselves. A celebrated Scottish historian represents this prince in an unfavourable light in this

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particular. "James" says he, "who both feared and hated the nobles, kept them at an unusual distance, and bestowed every mark of confidence and affection upon a few mean persons, of professions so dishonourable, as ought to have rendered them unworthy of his presence." It has been remarked on this sentence, with justice, that no profession "in itself conducive to pleasurable enjoyment, or necessary to the existence of polished society," can ever be held dishonourable." If James's authority was despotic, let it be blamed; if his mind was weak, let him be pitied; but let not his attachment to arts, which have been patronized by the greatest princes, and which have formed the highest glory of their reigns, be imputed to him as a defect in his character. A modern biographer (Mr. Pinkerton) says with greater truth, that "his warm attachment to the arts forms the most pleasing part of his character. His love of architecture raised Cochran to the first power in the state; and Rogers the English musician, was in high favour."

The tragical end of James III, put a stop to the extension of a taste for the arts; and his successor James IV. was too much engaged in other employments to pay much attention to peaceful improvements. James V. was a high

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spirited prince, and though the smallness of his revenue did not allow him to give much encouragement to artists, yet the splendour and elegance which even the remains of some of his palaces exhibit, are proofs of considerable advancement in architectural knowledge. The portraits which were painted during the reign of his unfortunate daughter Mary, queen of Scots, and some of which are to be found in the cabinets of the curious, evidence no small improvement in this branch of art.

In the reign of James VI. paintings seem to have been so multiplied, that they were even in common use as domestic decorations among the citizens of Edinburgh. This is evident from a singular circumstance which happened in Edinburgh in 1601. One Archibald Cornell, having siezed or destrained some goods and chattels, for the payment of a debt, took away, among other things, the pictures of the king and queen; "and quhen he came to the crosse to compryse the same, he hung yame up upon twa nailis on the same gallows to be comprysit; and yai being sene, word zead to the king and quiene; qrupone he was apprehendit and hangit*."

* Birrell's Diary.

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The art of painting seems not, however, to have made any great progress in Scotland at this time; and perhaps most of the paintings which decorated the halls of men of taste were imported from France and the Netherlands. The first Scottish painter of any note was George Jamesone, a native of Aberdeen, who was born in 1586. This celebrated artist, usually called the Scottish Vandyke, studied the art under Rubens, at Antwerp. After his return to his native country, he applied with indefatigable industry to portraits in oil, though he sometimes practised in miniature, and also in history and landscape. Charles I. sat to him for his picture, as did also many of the great characters of that period. Jamesone died at Edinburgh in 1644. Many of his works are in both the colleges of Aberdeen, and the Sybills there he is reported to have drawn from living beauties in that city. The excellence of Jamesone is said to consist in delicacy and softness, with a clear and beautiful colouring. One of Jamesone's most distinguished pupils was Alexander, who afterwards became related to his master by marrying his sister. Of the portraits painted by this latter artist, the full length portrait of sir George Mackenzie, king's advocate, in his gown of office, is reckoned the best.

To these artists succeeded the elder Scougal,

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in the reigns of Charles II. and his brother James II. (VII.). This artist possessed a considerable share of merit, and it is said that there were few great families in Scotland at that time who did not possess some of his portraits. The style of Scougal bears a great resemblance to that of sir Peter Lely, particularly in his draperies. Cornudes, a foreigner, is mentioned to have been an artist in Scotland contemporary with Scougal; and his style is said to have been far above mediocrity.

When James duke of York repaired the chapel-royal of Holyroodhouse at Edinburgh, De Witt, an excellent artist of the Flemish school, was employed to paint portraits of all the Scottish kings from the supposed first founder of the monarchy downwards, for the long gallery on the north side of the palace. These fanciful portraits are by no means in the general well executed, though a few of them are painted in a free bold manner, not altogether without merit. De Witt is said never to have been paid for this piece of work, a circumstance not uncommon in the history of artists.

The younger Scougal, for a considerable time after the Revolution, was the only painter of note in Scotland. This artist, however, was more careful of amassing wealth than of adding to his

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fame. "His carelessness occasioned many complaints by his employers; but he gave for answer, that they might seek others, well knowing there were none to be found at that time in Scotland." The pictures of this artist are not of the first merit . . . . . .

Nicolas Hude, a Frenchman, succeeded Scougal the younger in improving the art of painting in Scotland. He had been one of the directors of the French Academy; but, on the repeal of the edict of Nantz, in 1685, he sought refuge in England as a protestant emigrant. He at first made an unsuccessful attempt to establish himself in London; but on the invitation of William, the first duke of Queensberry, he came to Scotland. Several of his pictures are in his grace's house at Drumlanrig. In his style and manner he much resembles Rubens, and the skill of a connoisseur is required to distinguish between the works of these great masters. Hude, notwithstanding his merit, died in straitened circumstances. . . . . .

Prior to the union, John Baptiste Medina, a native of Brussels, visited Scotland, and being patronized by the duke of Queensberry, high commissioner to the Scottish parliament, who conferred the order of knighthood on him, soon after settled in Edinburgh as a portrait painter,

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though he had been originally bred in the line of historical delineations. Sir John Medina died in 1711, and was buried in the Grey-friars churchyard. His portraits are painted with great freedom, precision, and effect; and several may yet be seen in high preservation in the Surgeon's Hall, High-school-yards, Edinburgh.

The æra of the union, among the other advantages which it procured to Scotland, had a favourable effect also on its arts. William Aikman, the friend of the poet Allan Ramsay, was among the first of those who, at this period, went to Italy to study painting, and improve himself on the models of the ancient masters. After his return, this artist was employed for thirteen years in painting portraits, which he did in a style of unequalled excellence. In the university library of Edinburgh, there is a capital portrait of Aikman's, viz. principal Carstairs; and in the great hall of the parliament house, are several others. Mr. Aikman died in London in 1733.

Contemporary with Aikman were Richard Wait and George Marshall, both pupils of the younger Scougal. Marshall applied himself to portrait-painting; but he never acquired much reputation in his profession. Wait excelled in the delineation of what is called *still-life*.

John Alexander, a descendant of the Scottish

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Vandyke, who flourished at this time, seems to have inherited a large portion of the talents of his illustrious progenitor. Having studied in Italy, he returned to his native country, and was patronized by the duchess of Gordon, daughter to the earl of Peterborough. He painted portraits, history and historical landscape, with much success.

Allan Ramsay, the son of the Scottish poet, was a painter of considerable eminence. He went to Italy to improve himself in his profession, which, after his return, he practised with great reputation. In the decline of his life he went to France; but died at Dover on his return to England in 1784. One of his best pictures is a portrait of Dr. Alexander Monro, *primus*, which is now in the possession of his son the present Dr. Alexander Monro senior. Excellent portraits of their present majesties, by Ramsay, may be seen in the palace of Holyroodhouse.

James Norrie was a landscape-painter of very considerable merit in Edinburgh, about the middle of the last century. He painted landscapes of a greyish or china-ink sort of colour, which are often found on pannels over chimney-pieces, and many of which have uncommon merit, are highly esteemed, and are often purchased

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at very considerable prices. The son of this artist, John Norrie, succeeded to his father's genius. Many of the works of these artists are to be seen in the principal houses in the old part of Edinburgh, and in other places throughout Scotland. The representative of these celebrated artists, Mr. Norrie, is the principal proprietor of a floor-cloth manufactory in this city.

De la Cour and Pavilon, two French painters, who settled in Edinburgh, increased the knowledge of the principles of their art, and initiated some of our most celebrated painters in the art of design. The celebrated Runcimans, Brown, and Nasmyth learned the rudiments of drawing from the latter.

But the progress of the art in Scotland, was much facilitated, about this time, by the exertions of two individuals in a neighbouring city. Robert and Andrew Foulis, printers in Glasgow, after having established their art in that town in a style of elegance unknown before, with a laudable endeavour to extend the fine arts in Scotland, founded an Academy for that purpose in 1759. The scheme, however, was too great to be undertaken at the expence of private individuals. After a vain struggle for existence, the academy finally closed, after the death of its founders, its

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1776. The benefits of the institution, however, were not lost; for many artists, since celebrated, were reared at this academy. It is worthy of remark, that the Glasgow academy was established fifteen years before that in Somerset-house was opened.

The two Runcimans, as already mentioned, were taught drawing by Pavilon, after which they both went to Italy, where John, the elder brother, died. Alexander returned to his native country in 1771, after a residence of five years in Italy, and was in the same year appointed by the Board of Trustees for the encouragement of manufactures, &c. master of an academy which was at that time established in Edinburgh for the study of drawing. Runciman at this time projected and began his great work in the Hall of Ossian at Pennycuick, the seat of sir James Clerk, Bart. Another capital performance, the Ascension, may be seen above the altar of the Episcopal Chapel, Cowgate Edinburgh. The elder brother John was also an excellent painter, and in the opinion of the best judges even surpassed Alexander. His works are uncommonly rare, as it is said he destroyed many of them before his death, wherever he could find them. Wherever they occur they bring uncommonly large prices; as he is considered to be the most

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capital master in history whom his country has produced. Many excellent specimens of John Runciman are to be found in the fine collection of John Clerk, Esq. advocate, and of Mr. Walker, drawing-master.

We regret that our limits do not admit of our going into more minute particulars of this artist; and of another nearly contemporary with him, the celebrated Jacob More, who was undoubtedly considered to be the first landscape-painter of his time; and this the more so, because these have been unaccountably omitted by Mr. Fuseli in his late enlarged edition of Pilkington's Painters; although they are both mentioned by name in the article of Alexander Runciman, which does full justice to the memory of that artist.

All we have been able to learn of Jacob More is, that he was born about the year 1760, in Edinburgh, and bred with a house-painter there, when he began to paint landscape, with historical figures; that he afterwards went to London, where he continued for some time; and from thence to Italy, where he died about ten years ago. In Italy he was regarded as the ablest painter of landscape of the century in which he lived; and his works are known universally. But it is not a little remarkable, that the style he adopted after he went to Italy, was in every respect infe-

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rior to that which he had practised at home. We have seen some of his works in his early manner which would suffer nothing by a comparison with those of the admirable Richard Wilson; to which they bear a wonderful resemblance. His last manner is hard, dry, formal, and too often is found in distemper, or water-colours, in place of oil; with which he constantly wrought at his outset.

A biographical sketch of the life of both of these distinguished artists, would form a valuable article in the Scottish Biography of eminent persons.

Alexander Runciman continued to superintend the academy in Edinburgh till the period of his death, which happened on the 21st of October 1785.

On the death of Runciman, the late David Allan portrait and historical painter succeeded him. Allan received the rudiments of his art at the unfortunate academy of Glasgow, and afterwards went to Rome, where he resided for nine years. In the course of that time he contended for and gained the prize of history-painting. Mr. Allan died at Edinburgh in the year 1797. This artist was perhaps the most successful delineator of the manners and character of the Scottish peasantry

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that ever attempted this style of painting. His works are universally admired.

On the death of Allan a competition for the place of master of the Edinburgh academy took place. The seat was awarded to John Wood; but as he had not been bred a painter, doubts were soon entertained of his competition specimens being executed by himself. Circumstances having confirmed these doubts, the Board of Trustees immediately dismissed him from the office; and Mr. Graham, a historical painter of eminence was appointed master of the drawing academy, under whose superintendence it is at present.

An unsuccessful attempt was made about the year 1786, by some of the Scottish artists, after their return from improving themselves on the Continent, to establish an academy of the fine arts at Edinburgh. In the year 1791 Mr. Alexander Nasmyth made a second attempt; which was also unsuccessful. This institution was to have been private property, and called the "Gallery of Art." It was intended chiefly for the admirers of the fine arts, and to diffuse a relish for painting, sculpture, and architecture, throughout the country. This project, however, was received with little approbation, and in consequence Mr. Nasmyth dropped the idea altogether. The

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last attempt at an institution of this kind was in 1797. Like the others, which had been made before, it fell to the ground; nor has any similar attempts been made since that period.

Although unsuccessful in establishing an academy solely for the purpose of diffusing a taste for the liberal arts, yet Edinburgh at this day does not want eminent artists in every department. Besides those which it has furnished to London, the great theatre of merit, there are many of the most respectable abilities, who adorn its circle at this time. Among these may be mentioned Mr. Graham, the master of the drawing academy, whose excellence in historical painting has long commanded the approbation of the public. Mr. Raeburn's abilities in portrait-painting are considered not inferior to any the island can at present boast of. Mr. Watson, too, is an artist of very considerable talents in portrait; and in landscape Mr. Nasmyth and Mr. Williams may, in our estimation, be safely mentioned along with Turner, Sandby, and Smith, the pride of England. Indeed, the works of these artists are as frequently ordered for England as for their admirers in Scotland. Raeburn and Nasmyth in York Place, and Watson in James's Square, have large exhibition rooms, open to the inspection of the public. These rooms are worthy of a visit from the admirers

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of the fine arts. Besides these, there are many others, to do justice to whose merits would require a larger bounds than the nature of the present work admits of. It may be sufficient to say, that the arts in Edinburgh, are not on the decline; and the period may not be far distant, when the Scottish metropolis may be enabled to vie, even as a school of painting, with many of the most celebrated erections of this kind in Europe.

The progress of engraving has kept pace with the improvement in painting. The late celebrated Sir Robert Strange received the rudiments of his art in Edinburgh; and many of the most respectable artists in this line now in London, have been furnished from the metropolis of North Britain. Among the distinguished engravers at this time in Edinburgh are Bell, (the fellow apprentice of Strange) Beugo, Lizars, Scott, Stewart, Robertson, and Mitchell, whose merits are conspicious in their several departments.

The art of penmanship has also made a considerable progress in Edinburgh, chiefly owing to exertions of Messrs. Butterworth and Paton; the latter of whom has raised this useful and ornamental branch of education to a pitch of elegance which has not perhaps been exceeded.

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In *Architecture* Scotland has produced, and the metropolis still boasts of, some very eminent names. Craig, Adam, and Baxter, stood a few years ago unrivalled in excellence; and their successors of the present day in the Scottish capital, Burn, Crichton, and Reid, promise the continuance of a genius for architectural decoration, beauty, and magnificence.

In *Statuary* Edinburgh cannot boast of having done much. There are however some artists in this line in the city whose talents are truly respectable. Of these Messrs. Gowans, Cumming, and Marshall are the chief.

A sketch of the progress and present state of Musical science in Edinburgh will be found in our account of the Amusements of the Scottish capital.

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RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

BEFORE proceeding to give an account of the Religious establishments of Edinburgh, it may be proper to prefix a short sketch of the progress of religion in Scotland, and the circumstances which gave rise to the present form of religious worship and church government.

At what time the Christian religion was first taught in North Britain is not with certainty known; though the venerable Bede and some of our ancient Scottish historians assert, that it was introduced into this country by one of the disciples of the apostle St. John. Christianity, it is said, was further confirmed by the emigrations from South Britain during the persecutions of Aurelius and Dioclesan. The arrival of St. Columbus in the Western Isles about the middle of the sixth century, whence he had come from Ireland to preach the gospel, may be regarded as

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the first æra of the regular establishment and propagation of Christianity in Scotland. St. Columbus fixed himself in I-colm-kill, that far-famed island, "once the luminary of the Caledonian regions," as Dr. Johnson expresses it, "whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge and the blessings of religion." The disciples of St. Columbus, who were called Culdees, were a regular clergy, differing from the church of Rome in the *tonsure*, in the observance of Easter, and in many other respects.

Thus was Christianity established in Scotland as a national religion, independent of the church of Rome. It flourished in its native simplicity till the period when Palladius, the first bishop sent to Britain by the pope, found means to introduce the tenets and ceremonies of the Romish church; which in the end involved this country in the same darkness which overspread Europe for many ages. The Culdees, however, notwithstanding the oppression of the Roman clergy, long retained their original simple manners; and a few cells belonging to them as a distinct order, remained so late as the fourteenth century. About this period, their remains seem to have been obliterated, and the Romish religion reigned univer-

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ually in Scotland until the memorable period of the Reformation.

Scotland, however, was not so dependent upon the pope, nor was such blind obedience paid to his commands here as in other countries. The Scottish monarchs sometimes braved the thunder of ecclesiastical censure, and even possessed the right of presentation to vacant bishoprics; a right which the church arrogated to herself in most other countries.

About the beginning of the sixteenth century, the spread of knowledge, by the establishment of universities and the discovery of the art of printing, had begun to open the minds of men on the superstitions and corruptions of the church of Rome. The sale of absolutions, dispensations, and indulgencies, in the pontificate of John de Medicis, in order to recruit the exhausted resources of the apostolic revenue, led, though indirectly to the great work of reformation. The unequal distribution of these indulgencies seems to have been the ostensible cause of precipitating the downfal of the Romish church. Martin Luther, an Augustine monk of Wurtemberg in Saxony, had the honour and the merit of first opposing this scandalous system. By unwearied diligence, address, and a courage superior to difficulties, he shook the tottering church to its

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foundations, and made the authority of the Vatican to tremble.

The labours of Luther soon opened the eyes of many in Germany. In England, the former defender of the catholic faith, (Henry VIII.) renounced the doctrines, and disclaimed all connection with the court of Rome; and his nephew James V. did not in Scotland oppose the propagation of the new doctrines. These now continued to spread rapidly; the Scottish clergy were alarmed; and violence was used to stop the dissemination of truths which they could not silence by argument. Among those who most violently opposed the reformed doctrines was cardinal Beaton, who pursued its professors with the most unrelenting rigour. The first who suffered in the protestant cause in Scotland was Patrick Hamilton, abbot of Ferne in Ross-shire. This person had at home imbibed a tincture of the new opinions, and afterwards in Germany, at the fountain-head of reformation, had their truth and importance confirmed. Returning home, he openly avowed his conviction, for which he was brought to trial, found guilty, and was burnt for heresy in the city of St. Andrews, on the 1st of March 1527. Several others after this period also suffered in the cause of reformation. But neither the torture of the rack, nor the terror of the fag-

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got, was able to arrest its progress; and in spite of all the arts which were used to delay it, the reformation made formidable advances.

On the death of James V, the earl of Arran succeeded to the regency, during the minority of the infant queen. The first parliament held by this nobleman passed an act, highly favourable to the reformation, by which the laity were permitted to read the Scriptures in a language which they understood. This was a mortal blow to a system which had been founded on credulity, and supported by ignorance. The murder of Beaton, which soon followed, also tended, by withdrawing one of their most violent opposers, to the spread of the protestant opinions. Mary of Guise, the queen dowager, having procured the regency out of the hands of the feeble Arran, deemed it good policy to countenance, for the advancement and support of her own projects, some of the most zealous leaders of the protestant party. Under this temporary authority the reformation acquired a strength, which all subsequent attempts against it were unable to reduce. The queen dowager did not see her error till it was too late. The association called the *Congregation*, whose aim was entirely to overthrow popery, soon became formidable by numbers; and

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by a steady pursuit of decisive measures, ultimately gained their object.

The progress of the reformation at this time was considerably forwarded in Scotland, by the appearance of a man, who possessed a zeal, intrepidity, and disinterestedness, which well qualified him for the task he was to execute. This was John Knox. Having imbibed the principles of the protestants from the famous George Wishart, who suffered martyrdom for the cause, Knox renounced the faith in which he had been educated, and became a champion in the cause of reformation. He began his public career by a theological debate with Annan, dean of St. Andrews; and soon after, in a sermon preached before that university, he boldly undertook to prove, that the Church of Rome is the Beast of the book of Revelation, and the Whore of Babylon, who makes merchandize of the souls of men. Violent disputes of course ensued between him and the Romish clergy, and popery was perceived to lose much in the controversy. Knox was in 1547 taken prisoner at the castle of St. Andrews, along with the murderers of Beaton, and sent to France. He returned to England in 1548; but came to his native country after the accession of Mary. The revenge of the clergy making it unsafe for him to remain here, he

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was obliged to retire for a time to the Continent. After his second return, he was appointed one of the protestant ministers of Edinburgh. Countenanced at this time by the leaders of the party called the Congregation, Knox now began his reforming career. A sermon which he preached at Perth so much roused the populace as to occasion the demolition of all the religious houses in that town; those of St. Andrews, on a similar occasion, shared the same fate. Of a spirit not to be cajoled from his duty by promises, nor terrified from it by threats, this great man pursued his object, till, soon after the death of the queen regent, he procured the States to pass an act for the demolition of all the cloisters and abbey churches in the kingdom that were not yet pulled down.

During the reign of the unfortunate Mary, the cause of reformation continued to advance; and on the accession of her son, who was educated in the protestant faith, was finally established. The form of church government had hitherto been presbyterian, or modelled on that of Calvin at Geneva; but James, amidst the tumults of faction and cabal, found means to establish an episcopacy, remarkable for its moderation and conciliatory spirit. An attempt, however, made by his successor to introduce the English liturgy in-

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to Scotland, was repelled by the populace with enthusiastic ardour; and helped, among other causes, to strip that monarch of his royal authority, and finally to deprive him of his life. On the martyrdom of Charles I. episcopacy was abolished; but it was again established on the restoration of Charles II. The abdication of his brother James II. or (VII.) at last occasioned the final triumph of presbytery over episcopacy. William prince of Orange, having ascertained that among his Scottish subjects the current of opinion ran in favour of presbytery, confirmed them in their rights, and protected and established their institutions by royal mandates and acts of the legislature. These acts in favour of presbytery were again confirmed at the union.

The presbyterian ecclesiastical courts are four in number, viz. The *General Assembly*, *Provincial Synods*, *Presbyteries*, and *Kirk-Sessions*. The *General Assembly* is the highest ecclesiastical court in Scotland, and may, without impropriety, be termed the Ecclesiastical Parliament. It consists of commissioners, some of whom are laymen, under the name of ruling elders, from presbyteries, royal boroughs, and universities. The king presides by his commissioner (who is generally a nobleman of high rank) in the assembly, which meets in Edinburgh once a year. A moderator

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is chosen from their own number, who presides and regulates the proceedings. To this court lie appeals from the other ecclesiastical courts, and their decision is final. *Provincial Synods* are next in authority; they are composed of a number of the adjacent presbyteries, over which they have a power. *Presbyteries* are composed of a number of contiguous parishes; they inspect into the behaviour of the ministers and elders of their respective bounds, ordain pastors, examine and license schoolmasters, &c. The lowest church court, the *Kirk-Session*, is composed of the minister and elders of every parish; and these have the superintendence of the poor, visit the sick, and assist the minister in the other duties of his office.

The regular established clergy of Edinburgh are twenty-four. Of these, three are in the seaport town of Leith, two in the suburb of Canongate, and two in the parish of St. Cuthbert's. The number of parishes into which the city is divided, and of which these are the pastors, are fourteen, including the suburb of Canongate, St. Cuthbert's and Leith: and the number of churches the same; but some of the buildings contain under their roof more than one place of worship. Ten of these parishes are called *collegiate* charges, or have two ministers each, joined in the dis-

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charge of the pastoral office. Besides these, there are under the controul of the established church five *chapels of ease*, as they are called, two of which are in the Canongate, one in the old part of the town, one in the southern district of the city, and one in Leith.

Belonging to the Scottish Episcopal Church are three places of worship in Edinburgh, and one in Leith. The Scottish episcopalians are entirely independent of the English church, and are superintended by bishops of their own, of which there are seven in Scotland. Besides these, there are three episcopal chapels in the city, one in the old, and two in the New Town, where divine service is preformed agreeable to the English liturgy. They resemble the chapels of the community of the Scottish Episcopal church in form; but with this essential difference, that of having no bishop to whom the officiating clergy are accountable, and of consequence they are independent both of the episcopal church of England, and that of Scotland.

The places of worship belonging to the different dissenters from the established church, and other sectaries, are numerous. Those called Antiburghers, have two places of worship in Edinburgh, and one in Leith; the Burghers three, and the Relief, three. The Baptists have also one

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place of worship; the Glassites, or what are called in England Sandemonians, one; the Quakers, one; the Methodists, one; the Bereans, one; and there are two places where the service is performed according to the rites of the church of Rome.

There is likewise a chapel, which indeed may be almost considered as a *Chapel of Ease* to the established church, where the service is performed in the Gaelic or Erse language, for the benefit of the Highlanders. Of late years also *Tabernacles*, somewhat on Mr. Whitefield's plan, have been established under the auspices of a gentleman of fortune, Mr. Haldane. There is one in the old city, and one near the head of Leith Walk, the largest place of worship perhaps in Scotland.

The total number of places for divine worship in Edinburgh is forty-four.

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ST. GILES'S CHURCH.

One of the most remarkable objects in Edinburgh is St. Giles's Church, a magnificent Gothic fabric, standing in an elevated situation, and forming the north side of the Parliament Square. This stately edifice measures in length from east to west 206 feet; its breadth at the centre is 129 feet; at the west end 100; and at the east, where the great altar formerly stood, 76 feet. It is built in the

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form of a cross. A lofty square tower rises from its centre, from which a turret ascends, composed of four arches intersecting each other, in the form of an imperial crown. A pointed spire terminates this stately tower, which for magnificence and excellent workmanship is hardly to be equalled. The height of the tower from the top of the spire to the bottom, is 161 feet*. In the turret resembling the imperial crown, are placed a set of what are called *music bells*, which are tinkled into something resembling tunes for an hour every day, (Sundays excepted), to the no small gratification, we may suppose, of those who daily assemble at the *Cross* for the dispatch of business.

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* A singular circumstance connected with this spire, and which may challenge the dexterity of our rope-dancers of the present day, is thus related by Robert Birrel: "The 10 of Julii 1598," says he, "ane man, sume callit him a jugler, playit sic souple tricks upone ane tow, qlk was fastenit betwix the tope of St. Geill's kirk steiple and ane stair beneathe the crosse, callit Josias close heid, the lyk wes nevir sene in yis countrie, as he zaid doune the tow, and playit sa many pavies on it." Birrel's Diary, p. 47.

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The famous St. Giles, abbot and confessor, and patron of this church, was the tutelar saint of Edinburgh. The legend concerning him states, that he was a native of Greece, and was born in the sixteenth century. On the death of his parents, he gave all his estate to the poor, and travelled into France, where he retired into the deep recess of a wilderness near the conflux of the Rhône with the sea, and continued there for three years, living upon the spontaneous produce of the earth, and the milk of a doe. Having obtained the reputation of extraordinary sanctity, various miracles were attributed to him; and he founded a monastery in Languedoc, long after known by the name of St. Giles. In the reign of James II, Mr. Preston of Gourton, a gentleman whose descendants still possess an estate in the county of Edinburgh, procured a supposed arm-bone of this holy man, which relic he most piously bequeathed to the church of St. Giles in Edinburgh. In gratitude for this invaluable donation, the magistrates of the city, in 1454, considering that the said bone was "freely left to oure moyr kirk of Saint Gele of Edinburgh, withoutyn ony condition makyn," granted a charter in favour of Mr. Preston's heirs, by which the nearest heir of the name of Preston was entitled to the honour of carrying it in all public proces-

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sions. This honour the family of Preston continued to enjoy till the Reformation banished the illusion.

At what time time St. Giles's church was first founded is uncertain. It is said to have belonged to the bishopric of Lindisfarn, or Holy Island, in Northumberland, about the middle of the ninth century. The first mention of a church in this city, however, that has been met with, is in the year 1359, when David II, by his charter under the great seal, granted to the chaplain officiating at the altar of St. Katharine's chapel in the parish church of St. Giles, Edinburgh, all the lands of upper Merchiston, &c. The next mention made of this church is in the year 1380, when a contract was made between the provost of Edinburgh and several masons, to vault or arch over a certain part of the said church; and in 1387, when a considerable addition seems to have been made to it.

In 1466, the parish church of St. Giles was erected into a collegiate church by king James III, having been before that period only a parish church, of which the abbot of Scone was patron. The chapter consisted of a provost, curate, sixteen prebendaries, a minister of the choir, four choristers, a sacristane, and a beadle. There seems at this time to have been no less than forty

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altars founded and supported in the church. The celebrated Scottish poet and translator of Virgil, Gavin Douglas, was for some time dean of St. Giles.

Soon after the Reformation St. Giles's was divided into four separate places of worship; and smaller divisions for various public offices have since that period been made. The magistrates, at the same time, took possession of all the sacred vessels, and relics, and among others the coat of St. Giles, and the sacred relic of the arm-bone, enshrined in silver. These were ordained to be disposed of, and the money employed in repairing the church.

In the year 1585, the clock belonging to the abbey church of Lindores, in Fifeshire, was bought for the sum of 55l. Scots, to be put up in the spire of this church. In 1599 the tower of it was used as a common prison; but the prisoners having damaged the roof, the town-council discharged it from being used for this purpose ever after. In this church, on the 19th of October 1643, the solemn league and covenant was sworn to and subscribed by the committee of estates of parliament, the commission of the church, and the English commissioners.

The four places for worship under the roof of St. Giles's are as follows:

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1. The *New Church.*—This is the chief division of St. Giles's, being the choir of the cathedral. In it is an elegant and finely ornamented seat for his majesty, with a canopy, supported by four elegant columns. This seat is occupied by the commissioner to the General Assembly, when that court holds its annual meetings. These are held in the great aisle of the choir. In this church are also the seats of the magistrates of the city, those of the judges of the court of session, and the barons of his majesty's exchequer. These attend public worship in their robes of office, during the terms of their respective sessions.

2. The *Old Church.*—The old church is under the great tower, in the central part of the building. Of late it has been elegantly repaired.

3. The *Tolbooth Church.*—This place of worship occupies the south-west quarter of St. Giles's; and acquired its present name from the circumstance of condemned criminals being brought into the church to hear a sermon previous to their execution: a practice which, as being calculated unnecessarily to outrage the feelings of the unfortunate, has long been laid aside. The privacy, however, with which the executions of criminals are now accomplished, has justly been thought to derogate from the impres-

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sion which greater solemnity and parade would produce on the populace.

4. *Haddow's-Hole Church.*—This church occupies the north-west part of the fabric. It was not fitted up as a place of worship till the year 1699. It is supposed to take its name from a small vault attached to it being used at one time as a place of confinement for lord Haddow.

The place on which the buildings of the Parliament Square stand was formerly the cemetery of St. Giles; and in this burying ground were deposited the remains of the great Scottish reformer John Knox, one who, in the discharge of what appeared to him to be right, "never feared the face of man." Within the church, also, lie the remains of James earl of Murray, regent of Scotland, who was basely shot at Linlithgow by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. He was the darling of the people, the "good Regent," a man who, in an age that produced many eminent characters, was the greatest among the great. Napier of Merchiston, well known for his admirable invention of the logarithms, was also interred here. His monument is still to be seen on the north wall of that part which is called the new church. Under the venerable arches of St. Giles too, repose the ashes of the gallant marquis of Montrose, who, in an unhappy period of our his-

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tory, perished, amidst the insults of the unrelenting covenanters, by the hands of the common executioner.

The patronage of the church of St. Giles, which was anciently in the bishop of Lindisfarn or Holy Island, and afterwards in the abbot and canons of Dunfermline, is now, together with all the other established churches of the city, in the magistrates and town-council of Edinburgh.

Before leaving this article, we would repeat the remark made by every person who views this ancient Gothic edifice, of its being so much disfigured by those paltry modern sheds which are attached here and there to its walls. In the spirit of improvement which has for these last fifty years characterized the public officers of Edinburgh, it is rather strange that a building which is such an ornament to it should be overlooked. That it is not for want of taste, the ardour which the magistrates of the city display in the erection of public buildings demonstrate; it must therefore be owing entirely to neglect. Or if these pitiful erections are allowed to remain as a contrast with the venerable pile which they surround, the effect indeed may be striking, but it is also ridiculous; nor can the monument of the inventor of the logarithms ever form an appropri-

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ate ornament to be placed over the door of a toy-shop *! as at present is the case.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH.

This church stands in the low ground at the east end of the drained morass called the North Loch. It was founded, in the year 1462, by Mary of Gueldres, consort to James II; but the original plan seems never to have been completed. Only the choir, the central tower, and the cross of the church have been erected; and the fine Gothic style in which these are finished, makes it to be regretted that the whole was not carried into execution. This church was formerly collegiate, and its charter of foundation provided for a provost, eight prebendaries, two choristers, and a sacristane. The foundress was interred in the north aisle.

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* SEP.
FAMILIÆ NAPERORUM INTERIUS
HIC SITUM
EST.

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TRONE CHURCH.

This church stands in the High Street, at the point where the two bridges, leading to the south and north parts of the town, meet. It was first founded in 1637, and opened for public worship in 1647. It is of a square form; and is surmounted with a high tower, having a clock and spire. This church at its first erection was intended to have been roofed with copper; and in 1644, 1000 stone weight of that metal was purchased at Amsterdam for this purpose. But the money being required for other purposes, it was afterwards ordered to be sold, and the church covered with lead and slates. In the year 1673 a bell which cost 1490 merks 8 shillings Scots, was put up in the spire; and five years after the clock belonging to the Trone, or weigh-house, was erected in it. At the time of building the South bridge, the church was almost rebuilt; the north front and elevation alone only retaining their former appearance. This place of worship was formerly called Christ's Church, but seems to have acquired its present name from its vicinity to the public beam or weigh-house. On the north front, over the door is the following inscription;

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ÆDEM HANC CHRISTO ET
ECCLESIÆ SACRARUNT
CIVIS EDINBURGÊNI
ANNO MDCXLI.

LADY YESTER'S CHURCH.

This church stands nearly opposite to the Royal Infirmary, in a street which runs to the eastward from the South Bridge. It owes its origin and its name to the piety of Margaret Ker, lady Yester, who, in the the year 1647, gave to the citizens of Edinburgh a considerable sum of money to build a place of worship, and maintain a minister to officiate in it. The original building, founded in consequence of this donation, was not remarkable for elegance of architecture; but it was lately taken down, and a new church, which is now finished, erected on the spot. The new church is built, with a considerable share of taste, in imitation of the ancient Gothic manner, and proves no small ornament to this part of the city.

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NEW AND OLD GREYFRIARS CHURCHES.

These two churches, which are both under one roof, stand in the burying-ground called the Greyfriars church-yard, anciently the garden belonging to the monastery of Greyfriars, which was situated in the Grassmarket. The Old Greyfriars Church was founded in the year 1612. It had at that time a spire, which seems to have been used as the city magazine for gun-powder. The magazine however, unfortunately exploded on the 7th of May 1718, and the spire was destroyed. The magistrates instead of erecting it anew, and the increasing population of the city requiring additional places of worship, built to the western end of the old edifice a new church, the foundation of which was laid in 1719, and finished in 1721. It is separated from the old church by a partition wall, and, being erected posterior to the other, received the name, which it still holds, of the New Greyfriars Church.

In the burying-ground around these churches lie the remains of many eminent men, among whom are, the first humanist and Latin poet of modern times, the celebrated George Buchanan; sir George Mackenzie, the well-known Scottish

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lawyer; the great Dr. Archibald Pitcairne; the elegant historian of Charles V, the late principal Robertson; and the celebrated improver of modern chemistry, Dr. Black.

CANONGATE CHURCH.

This church stands near the middle of the north side of the street named the Canongate, and was founded in 1688. It is a Gothic building, in the form of a cross. Formerly the inhabitants of this district repaired to the royal chapel of Holyroodhouse to perform their religious duties; but king James VII. (or II. of England) having appropriated it for the celebration of divine service according to the rites of the church of Rome, and decorated it for the instalment of the knights of the ancient order of the *Thistle*, the inhabitants of the Canongate were obliged to accommodate themselves elsewhere. One Thomas Moodie, a pious citizen of Edinburgh, having left a certain sum of money for building a church, which had now accumulated to a considerable sum, James was reminded of the circumstance, upon which he ordered the erection of the present church, and the expence to be defrayed out of the said bequest.

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In the cemetery of this church lie the remains of the Scottish poet Robert Ferguson. A "simple stone," with a suitable inscription, erected at the sole expence of the late celebrated Robert Burns, marks the spot. Though this monument, erected to the memory of an unfortunate genius, is but humble, yet, considering the circumstances of him who erected it, and the design he had in view, it does him as much honour as if he had built a pyramid. Burns now wants the same "generous tear," which he paid to the memory of the unfortunate Ferguson.

ST. CUTHBERT'S CHURCH.

St. Cuthbert's Church, or the *West Kirk*, stands at the western extremity of the valley which divides the New from the Old Town, near the foot of the rock on which the Castle is reared. The present building is of modern erection, though the former church of St. Cuthbert's stood on the same spot for many ages. The architecture is by no means elegant; and before a spire was lately added, had a very mean appearance, by no means suiting the wealth or population of its extensive parish.

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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

This church stands on the north side of George's Street, in the New Town. The building is of an oval form, and is surmounted with a fine tapering spire, 168 feet in height. An ele-

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gant portico, supported by four columns of the Corinthian order, projects a few feet into the street. In the spire is a chime of eight bells. The whole is elegantly finished, and has a fine appearance.

EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

This chapel stands near the bottom of the street named the Cowgate, and was founded on the 3d of April 1771, by general sir Adolphus Oughton, then commander in chief of the forces, and grand-master of the free-masons in Scotland. It is 90 feet long by 75 broad; and is adorned with a spire of considerable height. In the spire is a fine bell, which formerly belonged to the chapel-royal of Holyroodhouse. The expence of the building was defrayed by subscription. This chapel is furnished with an excellent organ; and on the cieling, above the altar, is an admirable painting, by Runciman, of the Ascension.

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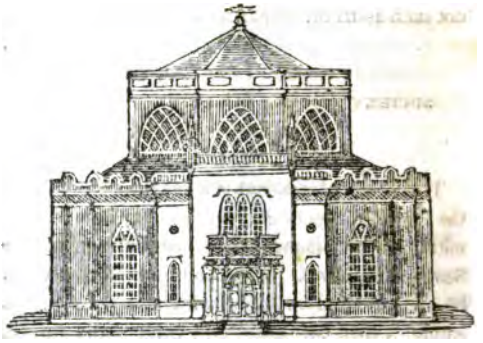

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

This beautiful small chapel stands near the east end of Queen's Street, in the New Town. It was built by subscription in 1794, from a design of the celebrated architect Mr. Robert Adam. The chapel is finished entirely in the Gothic style, but in a manner so just as to command the admiration of every visitor. Though Mr. Adam has left many marks of his superior genius in the art of design, yet we believe few of these will please so universally as this peculiarly happy imitation of Gothic architecture.

The other churches or chapels in the city be-

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longing to the different classes of dissenters, are not such as to merit particular notice.

SOCIETY FOR PROPAGATING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

This society was first projected in 1701; and the plan for its enlargement and continuance submitted to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1706. That body immediately published "Proposals for a subscription for propagating Christian knowledge, not only in the Highlands and islands of Scotland, but in foreign parts." Considerable sums having been collected for this purpose, the subscribers were formed into an incorporation by a charter from queen Anne, dated the 25th day of May 1709. The plan on which the business of this society has been conducted since its institution deserves the highest praise; and the benefits which the country have derived from it have been very universally acknowledged. For the same purpose his majesty annually gives 1000l. to the General Assembly of the Church, and under the direction of a committee it is appropriated to the instruction of the poor in the Highlands and islands of

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Scotland in the principles of the Christian religion.

There is also a *Missionary Society* in Edinburgh, established for the same purpose as that of London; sending out missionaries to instruct the heathen in the principles of the Christian religion. A society for *Propagating the Gospel at Home*, was lately established; and there is a *Society* who print and distribute gratuitously religious tracts.

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CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

IF the progress of society in civilization and refinement may be estimated from the number of institutions calculated to relieve the necessities and correct the morals of the poor, perhaps few great cities can boast of such progress as Edinburgh. The philanthrophy of individuals, seconded by the zeal of the public, and often patronized by royal munificence, has erected in this city charitable institutions, the number of which does honour to the public spirit of the times. If the calamities incident to human nature cannot be prevented, there are here institutions, in all the variety which the beneficence of a Howard could contrive, to meet their wants and alleviate their troubles;

"Here even the houseless wand'rer finds a home."

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ROYAL INFIRMARY.

The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh was first projected in the year 1721. A pamphlet was published at this time stating the utility of such an erection; and proposals were issued for raising a fund for its support. But the success which these proposals met with were not such as to encourage the projectors in their humane attempt, and the design was laid aside for a time. It was revived however in the year 1725, by the Royal College of Physicians; and a fishing company happening to be dissolved about that time, the partners contributed a part of their stock towards the establishment of an hospital. Subscriptions were also again set on foot, and an application was made to the General Assembly of the church to recommend the design throughout

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their jurisdiction. This was readily consented to by the assembly, and an act was passed for that purpose; but the clergy individually paid little regard to the recommendation. Notwithstanding of this 2000l. were procured and a small house opened for the reception of the sick poor on the 6th of August 1729. The medical gentlemen of Edinburgh, at the same time, offered to attend the patients and provide medicines for them at their own expence. The number of persons received into this small hospital during the first year after its commencement was thirty-five, of whom twenty-four were cured, five discharged either as incurables or for irregularities in their behavour, in the house five remained, and only one died.

In the year 1735 the stock of the Infirmary having amounted to nearly 3000l. Sterling, a charter was applied for to erect the subscribers into a body corporate, which was granted by his majesty George II, on the 25th of August 1736. From this time the contributors to this charity increased rapidly, and considerable donations were received. The foundation of the present structure was laid in August 1738, and the building was speedily executed. The late worthy chief magistrate, provost Drummond, whose exertions in behalf of this institution cannot be too much

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praised, is said, while the work was going on, to have frequently gone to the Cross (the place where the merchants and others assemble), on a Saturday to solicit subscriptions for carying on the work. During the infancy of the establishment, for twenty-five years, the earl of Hopeton bestowed on it annually 400l. Sterling. In 1750 Dr. Archibald Ker, beqeathed to it 200l. a year from property in the island of Jamaica; and in 1755 the lords of the Treasury made a donation to it of 8000l. for the expence attending the reception of sick soldiers.

The building, which stands a little to the eastward of the New College, consists of a body and two wings, all of which contain three floors, besides an attic floor and garrets. The body of the house is 210 feet long, 86 feet broad in the middle, but at the ends only 24 feet. Over the principal entrance, in a recess, is a statue of king George II. in a Roman dress. On the wall on the right side of the statue is inscribed "*I was naked, and ye clothed me;*" and on the left, "*I was sick and ye visited me.*" The wings are 70 feet long and 24 broad. The access to the different parts of the building is by a large staircase, of a width to admit sedan chairs, and a small staircase at each end.

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In the hall is erected a bust of the the late provost Drummond, whose attention and exertions in behalf of the Infirmary deserved this mark of honour from the managers. It is executed in a masterly style by Nollekins, and under it is this inscription, written by the late Dr. Robertson, "George Drummond, to whom this country is indebted for all the benefits which it derives from the Royal Infirmary."

In this hospital the male and female patients are kept entirely distinct; and 228 sick people can be accommodated in separate beds. Besides these, and the apartments for the necessary officers and servants of the house, there are an apartment for the managers, a consulting room for the physicians or surgeons, a waiting room for the students, and a well lighted theatre where upwards of 200 students may attend when chirurgical operations are performed. The medical and surgical patients are kept in distinct wards. There are also separate wards for female patients undergoing salivation, and cells for mad people. Hot and cold baths are erected for the use of the patients, and other baths are appropriated for the citizens at large. The hospital is attended by two physicians, who visit their patients daily in presence of the students; and the surgical wards

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are attended by the members of the Royal College of Surgeons.

This attendance on the Royal Infirmary by the College of Surgeons, has been always accounted by that body a valuable privilege, on account of the experience it afforded an opportunity of acquiring in the performance of difficult operations; and for this privilege they stipulated at the first institution of an hospital in Edinburgh. Of late years, however, this privilege has given rise to violent disputes, and even to very eager litigation. The members of the College of Surgeons were in use formerly to attend in rotation, each individual taking a month of duty. This was afterwards enlarged to three months; the whole body, or as many as thought proper, attending at consultations. This arrangement was at length disapproved of by the managers of the hospital, who, after a very violent opposition, succeeded, but not till the decisions of the courts of law had given it in their favour, in establishing a more absolute patronage in themselves, and a more permanent attendance by such surgeons as they may think fit to select for this duty. That this new arrangement is more than the former for the interest of the public cannot be doubted. The rotatory method formerly practised, in which the whole College of Surgeons had their turns, cer-

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tainly had the effect of diffusing experimental proficiency more widely, than the method at present followed. But the managers appear to have been chiefly guided by the consideration, that the intention of the institution being solely for the relief of the sick poor, every other advantage ought to be held in subordination to this.

In the Infirmary two wards are set apart for clinical lectures, or discourses upon the cases of the patients in those wards. These lectures are given by certain of the medical professors of the university; and the professor who gives these lectures for the time, is allowed to select from the rest of the house, and to lodge in the clinical wards, those patients whose cases he considers as most curious and instructive. Lectures on the most important of the surgical cases are also given by the surgeons attending the hospital. Journals of all the cases, both in the clinical and other wards, are kept, stating the symptoms of the patients, the remedies which are employed, and the progress and termination of the disease.

PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

The Public Dispensary owes it erection to the benevolence of Dr. Andrew Duncan senior, pre-

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sent professor of the theory of physic in the university of Edinburgh. It was founded in the year 1776. The building, which stands on the south side of North Richmond Street, though not very elegant, is yet sufficiently convenient for the purposes for which it was erected. Over the door, in *alto relievo*, is pourtrayed the sacred story of the good Samaritan, with this inscription, "*And when he saw him he had compassion on him.*" Luke x. 33.

The Dispensary is an useful supplement to the Royal Infirmary. Persons who labour under diseases which require not the confinement of the patient, receive medical advice and medicines gratis four days in the week. Surgeons also attend, at stated periods, for the vaccine innoculation of the children of the poor. An account is kept at the Dispensary of the state of every disease which occurs, and to the case are subjoined regular reports of the progress of the disease during the patient's attendance. Patients are admitted to the benefits of this institution on the recommendation of the minister, or elder, (churchwarden) of the parish where they reside. The expence of the medicines and the support of the house is defrayed by public voluntary contributions. The affairs of the Dispensary are managed by a president, two vice-presidents, and twenty directors,

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annually, elected from among the contributors. The donation of one guinea entitles the person who contributes this sum to recommend patients, and be a governor for two years, and that of five guineas gives the same privilege for life.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

This hospital is chiefly under the care of the professor of midwifery in the university of Edinburgh; and here are received all poor or unfortunate women, whose circumstances may not allow them to have proper assistance at their own homes. The building appropriated to this useful institution stands in a well-aired situation in Park Place. The business is managed by a president, four vice-presidents, and a number of directors, annually elected.

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HERIOT'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital, one of the richest in Edinburgh, owes its foundation to George Heriot, jeweller to king James VI. Heriot was the son of a goldsmith in Edinburgh. Being bred to his father's business, he was appointed, in the year 1597, goldsmith to the queen of James VI. Soon after he was constituted goldsmith and jeweller to the king, with a right to all the profits and emoluments of that lucrative office. Upon the accession of king James to the English throne, Heriot followed the court to London. By assiduous attention to business he was now become eminent and rich. He furnished jewels to prince Charles, afterwards Charles I, when he went to the court of Spain in

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1623. These jewels were never paid for by James; but when Charles I. succeeded to the throne, the debt to Heriot was allowed to his trustees, in part of their purchase money of the barony of Broughton, then crown-lands in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. These lands are now part of the foundation of this hospital, the revenue of which is upwards of 4000l. *per annum*, and is rapidly increasing.

George Heriot died at London in 1624. His immense fortune he disposed of by a will made in 1623, in which he remembered all his relations, with many friends and servants, both in England and Scotland, and left the remainder in trust to the magistrates of Edinburgh to found and endow an hospital "for the maintenance, relief, and bringing up of so many poor and fatherless boys, freemens sons of the town of Edinburgh, as the sum should be sufficient for." The magnificent Gothic fabric of Heriot's Hospital, in the vicinity of Edinburgh, was accordingly begun to be built in the year 1628, from a plan it is said of the celebrated architect Inigo Jones, whom James VI. brought from Denmark.

The building was for some time stopped during the time of the civil wars which followed the murder of Charles I; but it was again resumed in the year 1642, and prosecuted till 1650, at

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which time the whole was nearly finished. When Cromwell took possession of Edinburgh after the battle of Dumbar, he quartered his sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital. It continued to be applied to the same pupose till the year 1658, when general Monk, at the request of the governors, removed the soldiers. On the 11th of April 1659 it was opened according to the intention of the founder, for the reception of boys, and thirty were admitted. The building was entirely completed in 1660. The expence of the whole fabric is said to have amounted to upwards of 27,000l.

Heriot's Hospital stands in the southern district of the city, on the rising ground opposite the Castle-hill. It is a square, whose sides measure 162 feet on the outside. In the inside is an open court, whose sides measure 94 feet each way. The west and east sides of this court, are decorated with an arcade, and a walk $6\frac{1}{4}$ feet in breadth. The court is paved with square stones, and has a well in the centre. On the north side of the court in a recess in the wall, is an effigy of the founder, which once a year, on the birth day of Heriot, is fancifully decorated with flowers by the boys of the hospital; and in the council-room is a portrait of him of tolerable execution. Over the gateway is a spire and clock.

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The upper corners of the building are ornamented with turrets. The windows, of which there are upwards of 200, are all differently ornamented at the top, and variety seems to have been studied as a chief beauty. They are said to have been executed in this varied manner to gratify the fancy of Walter Balcanqual, doctor of divinity, one of Heriot's executors. On the south side of the building is the chapel, which is 61 feet long, and 22 broad. Some years ago this chapel was repaired in a style of tasteful elegance. The floor is composed entirely of squares of black and white marble, and the other ornaments with which it is decorated, and the fine Gothic window by which it is lighted, render it an interesting object to every visitor.

In this hospital the boys are instructed in the knowledge of the English language, writing, arithmetic, Latin and French. When they leave the hospital they receive 25l. Sterling and 5l. more at the expiry of their apprenticeship; or if they incline to follow a learned profession they have an annuity of 10l. bestowed upon them for four years. The number of boys at present in the hospital is above 100; but in the year 1763 they amounted to 140. The whole management of the house is vested in a treasurer, appointed by the magistrates of Edinburgh, under whom

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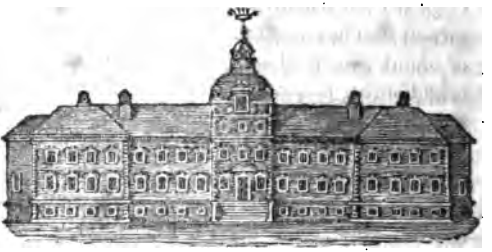
are a house-governor, house-keeper, and the masters in the different branches of learning.



WATSON'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital, which has its name from its founder George Watson, stands likewise in the southern quarter of the city a little to the southward of Heriot's Hospital. George Watson was in the early part of his life a clerk to sir William Dick, provost of Edinburgh in 1676. He was afterwards appointed accountant of the Bank of Scotland, after which he became receiver of the city's impost on ale, treasurer to the Merchant-Maiden Hospital, and to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Dying a bachelor in 1723, he left 12,000l. for the maintenance and education of the children and grandchildren of

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decayed members of the Merchant Company of Edinburgh.

The design of the donor, however, was not put into execution until the year 1738, when the sum originally left had accumulated to 20,000l. The present building was then erected at the expence of about 5000l. Though less elegant than the neighbouring hospital of Heriot, yet the building is handsome and commodious. It is decorated with a small spire, surmounted by a ship, the emblem of merchandize. The number of boys educated in this hospital is about 60. The branches of education taught are English, Latin, Greek, and French, arithmetic and book-keeping, geography and the use of the globes. The boys when they leave the hospital receive 20l. as an apprentice-fee, and on their attaining the age of twenty-five years, and producing certificates of their good behaviour, receive a further bounty of 50l. Such as prefer an academical education receive 10l. *per annum* for five years. The hospital is under the management of the master, assistants, and treasurer of the merchant company, four old bailies, the old dean of guild, and the two ministers of the church in Edinburgh called the Old Church. The annual revenue amounts to 2000l.

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GILLESPIE'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital stands in a beautiful situation on the south west border of the city. It owes its erection to the beneficence of the late Mr. James Gillespie of Spylaw, who, having amassed a considerable fortune, and having no near relation, bequeathed, by a deed dated the 16th of April 1796, the greater part of his property for the purpose of founding and endowing an hospital for old men and women, and a free school, for the instruction of 100 poor boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The governors of this hospital were incorporated by a royal charter, dated the 19th of April 1801; and in that year the present building was begun.

Gillespie's hospital is of an oblong form, and built in imitation of the ancient Gothic manner,

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from a design of Mr. Burn, architect. In the front are three projections; and all the angles are ornamented with turrets. The centre projection which rises higher than the other parts of the building, has a clock; and the whole has an elegant appearance. The school-house, which is at a little distance from the hospital, is neat and commodious.

It afforded matter of regret to many lovers of antiquity, that to make way for the erection of this hospital, an old building, of a castellated form, called Wryte's House, was totally removed. It seems to have been of considerable antiquity. On its western end was the date 1376; the wing at the eastern side was related to have been built in the reign of Robert III; and the centre building connecting the two wings in the reign of James VI. Over the top of the windows were many figures cut in *alto relievo*, among which were the heads of Julius Cæsar, and his successor Augustus. Several of these carved stones are still preserved at the seat of sir William Forbes at Collington. A figure of the building may be seen in "Grose's Antiquities of Scotland."

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CHARITY WORK-HOUSE.

The Charity work-house of the city stands likewise in the southern district. It is a large mean-looking building, and was erected by voluntary contributions in 1743. It accommodates nearly seven hundred persons of both sexes, including children; and such as are able to work are allowed twopence out of every shilling they earn, besides their clothing and maintenance. The principal funds for the support of this institution are, a tax of two *per cent.* on the valued rents of the city; the collections at the church doors, charitable donations, and the voluntary contributions of the citizens. The government of the charity is chiefly under the direction of the magistrates of Edinburgh.

There are two other charity work-houses connected with Edinburgh, one in the suburb of Canongate, which was opened for the reception of the poor in 1761; and another in the parish of St. Cuthbert's, which was opened in 1762. Both these are conducted nearly on the same plan with the former, and like it have their chief support from the voluntary contributions of individuals and the collections at the church doors.

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MERCHANT MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

This hospital was founded by voluntary contribution in the year 1695, for the education and maintenance of daughters of merchant-burgesses of Edinburgh. The chief contributors were the merchant company of Edinburgh, and Mrs. Mary Erskine, the latter of whom, besides other sums, gave 12,000 merks for the purchase of a building for the use of the intended hospital. This building stands in Bristo Street; but its external appearance is not such as to attract much notice. The governors were erected into a body corporate by act of parliament in 1707. The annual revenue amounts to upwards of 1400l. Sterling. About seventy girls are here educated, who receive the profits of their own work, and a trifling sum on leaving the house.

TRADES MAIDEN HOSPITAL.

The Trades Maiden Hospital was founded by the incorporations of Edinburgh in the year 1704, for the maintenance and education of the daughters of decayed tradesmen. The governors of

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the hospital were incorporated by royal charter in 1707. The building stands on the south side of Argyle's Square, and is not inelegant. To this hospital, as well as the former, Mrs. Mary Erskine was a liberal contributor. Fifty girls are maintained and educated here. The revenue is about 650l. *per annum*.

ORPHAN HOSPITAL.

The Orphan Hospital was planned by Andrew Gairdner, merchant in Edinburgh, in the year 1732. The design was promoted by the Society for propagating Christain knowledge, and was assisted by a liberal subscription. A house was hired, and thirty orphans received into it in the year 1733. The present building was founded in 1734. It stands on the low ground, a little to the eastward of the North Bridge. It is composed of a body and two wings, surmounted with a neat spire, in which are a clock and two bells. The managers of the charity were erected into a body corporate by his late majesty in 1742. Into this hospital orphan children, not under seven years of age, are received from any part of the kingdom. The revenues are inconsiderable; and the institution is supported chiefly by benefac-

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tions, and a part of the sums collected at the church doors. This hospital was much indebted to its late treasurer, Mr. Thomas Tod, merchant in Edinburgh, by whose spirited exertions the building has not only been improved, but the funds of the charity considerably increased. The Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh is noticed by Howard as one of the most useful charities in Europe.

TRINITY HOSPITAL.

The Trinity Hospital was founded by Mary of Gueldres, consort to James II, in the year 1461, for the reception of thirteen poor persons. At the Reformation, however, it was stripped of its revenues; but the regent Murray afterwards bestowed them on sir Simon Preston, provost of Edinburgh, who gave them to the citizens for the use of the poor. In 1585, the town-council purchased from Robert Pont his right in these subjects, sir Simon's gift being only reversionary. This transaction was ratified by James VI. in 1587. The Trinity Hospital is situated at the foot of the lane called Leith Wynd. Forty persons (decayed burgesses, or their widows and daughters, not under 50 years of age) are main-

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tained in it, besides a considerable number of out-pensioners. They have the privilege of a small library and garden. The revenue in land, houses, and interest of money, is about 1100*l.* *per annum.*

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

This useful institution was projected by Dr. Johnstone of North Leith, in 1795, and is chiefly maintained by voluntary contributions. The indigent blind, who are the objects of the charity, are here taught to work at professions suitable to their abilities. They make all sorts of wicker-work, matts, &c; and some of them are even employed in weaving, making use in this branch of the fly-shuttle. The produce of their work, contributes not a little to the support of the institution.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

This institution was first projected in the year 1797, under the title of "The Philanthropic Society of Edinburgh." Its object is to reclaim to habits of virtue and industry convicts, chiefly of

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the female sex, who have been committed to Bridewell, and other persons of similar characters. It is chiefly supported by voluntary contributions; and as soon as the managers acquire a sufficient sum a building is to be erected for the purpose. His Royal Highness the prince of Wales lately became the patron of this infant undertaking, and generously gave 100l. Sterling towards the erection of the house.

THE REPOSITORY.

The Repository is a shop or ware-room, to which ladies in straitened circumstances may send for sale any curious, beautiful, or useful articles of needle work, with the price affixed, and when sold the price is remitted to them. This delicate way of relieving the necessities of the fair sex who may require it, is certainly much to be applauded. The institution has been patronised by the duchess of Buccleugh, and many other persons of distinction.

SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF MINISTERS WIDOWS.

This society was projected by the late Dr.

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Webster, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, in the year 1743. Having submitted his scheme to the General Assembly of the Church held at Edinburgh in that year, it met their warmest approbation; and an act of parliament was procured for the establishment of the fund in 1744. By this scheme, the clergy of the established church, and the principals and professors in the universities, must become members of the society and contribute to the fund in the following proportions; viz. those who contribute annually 2l. 12s. 6d. which is the lowest yearly payment, give a right to their widows of an annuity of 10l. Sterling; contributors to the extent of 3l. 18s. 9d. 15l. *per annum* to their widows; of 5l. 5s. entitle their widows to 20l. yearly; and of 6l. 11s. 3d. an annuity of 25l. to their widows. The fund established by these means, has increased very considerably, and has been found of the utmost utility; the small salaries of the Scottish clergy preventing them from otherwise providing for their families in a manner answerable to their importance and use in society. The trustees for this fund are the presbytery of Edinburgh. They have a small hall in the lane called Scott's Close, for transacting their business, in which is a portrait of Dr. Webster, the founder

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of the fund, by Martin, which was put up at the expence of the trustees.

SOCIETY FOR THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.

This society was instituted in the year 1791 by a few lay sons of clergymen, for the benefit of the children of the clergy of the established church of Scotland. In 1792 the subscribers to this laudable institution were so considerable that they obtained a royal charter of incorporation. The affairs of the society are conducted by a president, a committee of management, a treasurer and secretary.

Besides these charitable establishments, are some others, which, although not calculated to decorate the city by their buildings, are no less worthy of mention. One of these is that of captain William Horn, who left, by his will of the 17th of July 1741, 3,500l. in trust to the magistrates, the annual interest of which to be divided on Christmas-day among the poor out-day labourers, who are at that season of the year destitute of employment. This charity is by that will directed to be given in portions of 5l. Sterling to those poor who have large families, and the one half of that sum to those of less number.

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Another charity is that of Robert Johnston, LL. D. of London, who, in the year 1640, left 8000l. to the city; 1000l. to be employed in setting the poor to work; 1000l. to cloth the boys of Heriot's Hospital; and 1000l. for the support of bursars (exhibitioners) at the university.

John Strachan, a writer in Edinburgh, left also, about the beginning of the last century, his estate of Craigcrook, in the vicinity of the city, in trust to the presbytery of Edinburgh, to be by them bestowed in small annual sums to poor old people, not under sixty five years of age, and to orphans not above twelve. The income of this estate is now upwards of 800l. *per annum*.

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PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRE.

THE *Theatre* stands at the north end of the North Bridge, nearly opposite to the elegant building of the Register Office, and in the middle of a small square called Shakespear Square. This building presents but a mean appearance when contrasted with the other public edifices in Edinburgh; and it is a reflection on the taste of the citizens not to have a better place for the exhibition of such rational entertainments as those of the stage. Were it not for a wretched portico attached to the building, which takes away the barn-like appearance it would otherwise have, the Theatre would make a very poor figure. On what may be called the north front, over the principal entrance, is a sta-

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tue of the immortal English dramatic bard, supported by the Tragic and the Comic Muse. Though the outside, however, presents no prepossessing appearance, yet the inside of the building is not destitute of accommodation. This building was opened for exhibitions in the year 1769. The prices of admission at that time were at the rate of three shillings for the boxes and pit, two shillings for the first gallery, and one shilling for the second or upper gallery. The prices of the seats in the boxes were lately raised to four shillings; but the prices of the seats in the other parts of the house still remain at the old rate.

The origin of theatrical exhibitions in Scotland is perhaps much the same with those of England. About the beginning of the 12th century, a religious spectacle, entitled "A Miracle Play of St. Catherine," was composed by the abbot of St. Alban's, and acted at Dunstable, which is accounted the first exhibition of the kind represented in the island. Not long after this these spectacles found their way into Scotland; and miracles and mysteries were frequently represented by the Scottish clergy. At the Reformation, however, the sacred drama ceased, and the curtain, on religious exhibitions, was drop-

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ped for ever. These, however, were almost immediately succeeded by secular representations. Prior to this time, indeed, some faint traces of dramatic exhibitions have been discovered to have existed in Scotland. As early as the reign of James IV, one John Inglish and his company performed at that prince's marriage with Margaret of England. In the minority of James V. the entertainments called *Interludes* were frequent; and in the year 1538, when Mary of Lorraine espoused James V, "there were at Edinburgh great triumphs, farces, and plays, made unto the queen's grace."

These plays, however, were perhaps performed by itinerant companies from France or England, and their introduction into Scotland may be rather deduced from these countries, than as taking their rise among the Scots themselves. The earliest effort of the dramatic muse north of the Tweed, which has hitherto been discovered, is "*Ane Satyre of the Three Estaits*, in commendation of verteu and virturpation of vyce, made be sir David Lindsey of the Mont," which was played at the feast of the Epiphany, January 1539, at "Lithgoe, before the kinge and quene." Several other dramatic pieces in the Scottish language were about this time wrote by sir David Lindsay, and were acted at the play-fields of Cu-

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par-Fife and of Edinburgh, in the open air "*when weather served**."

These exhibitions met with a temporary repulse from the clergy. The obscenities with which the plays were mixed may have perhaps had some weight in raising the indignation of these teachers of religious and moral duties; but the chief cause of their opposition seems to have arisen from the satirical manner in which sir David exposed to the public the scandalous lives of the priests and monks. A council of the clergy, in consequence, was held in the church of the Blackfriars at Edinburgh, in March 1558, which, after deliberating on the tendency of these representations, ordered, that the book containing sir David Lindsay's poems and plays should be burnt by the hands of the common executioner.

After the reformation, however, had established itself in Scotland, the exhibitions of the stage were again revived. On the 17th of January 1568, "a play made by Robert Semple" was

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* The place where these exhibitions were performed at Edinburgh was in a hollow at the bottom of the north west side of the Calton-hill, called the Greenside well. King James II, in 1456, granted this spot of ground to the citizens of Edinburgh, for the purpose of holding tilts and tournaments.

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performed at Edinburgh before the regent Murray, and several of the Scottish nobility; and in the year 1592, James VI. licensed a company of players from England, to perform in the city. The reformed clergy now took the alarm, and an act of the *Kirk Session*, prohibiting people from resorting to places of profane amusements, on pain of church censure, was published. This act, however, was in November 1599 annulled by royal authority, and dramatic exhibitions were permitted as formerly.

"Philotus," a comedy, said to have been that performed before the regent Murray, and of which Robert Semple was the author, was printed at Edinburgh in 1603. In the same year also was published a tragedy under the title of "*Darius*," and in the following year three other tragedies, the production of sir William Alexander, afterwards earl of Stirling.

During the civil and religious dissentions in the reign of Charles I, and the wars which desolated the country in the protectorate of Cromwell, the minds of men were occupied with other concerns than the amusements of the stage; and theatrical exhibitions for that time seem to have been banished from Edinburgh. Soon after the Restoration of Charles II, however, they began to make their appearance; and on the festival of St.

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John, a play called "Marciano, or the Discovery," by Sir Thomas Sydserff, was acted before the earl of Rothes, then high commissioner to the Scottish parliament, and his court, at the palace of Holyroodhouse.

In the years 1681, and 1682, while the duke of York, (afterwards James II.) then commissioner to the Scottish parliament, with his duchess, and his daughter the princess Anne (afterwards queen Anne) resided in Edinburgh, a splendid court was kept at the palace of Holyroodhouse; and a company of comedians, who accompanied his royal highness, frequently performed in the Tennis-hall, for the entertainment of the court. These performers, if we may credit Dryden's satirical account of them, seem not to have been the most excellent in their profession. The best part of the troop had gone to Oxford, as they had been accustomed to do, to perform at the annual public acts in that city. In the following verses, Dryden, with considerable humour, makes them apologize to the university for the small number of the company, and insinuates that the underlings only had gone to the Scottish metropolis.

Our brethren have from Thames to Tweed departed,
To Edinburgh gone, or coach'd or carted:

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With bonny blue cap there they act all night
For Scotch half-crowns, in English threepence hight.
One nymph, to whom fat sir John Falstaff's lean,
There with her single person fills the scene.
Another, with long use and age decayed,
Died here old woman, and rose there a maid.
Our trusty door-keeper, of former time,
There struts and swaggers in heroic rhyme.
Tuck but a copper lace to drugget suit,
And there's a hero made without dispute;
And that which was a capon's tail before,
Becomes a plume for Indian emperor.
But all his subjects, to express the care
Of imitation, go like Indian bare.
Laced linen there would be a dangerous thing;
It might, perhaps, a new rebellion bring;
The Scot who wore it would be chosen king.

Though perhaps not entirely devoid of truth, this ludicrous description of the Scottish theatre certainly exaggerates the difficulties under which the performers laboured. Notwithstanding that there might be no proper apartment for the purpose, or scenes or dresses exactly suited to the persons who were represented, yet, in a court such as was Holyroodhouse at that time, we may suppose, that the characters would be at least respectably supported.

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The events which followed this period again put a stop to the exhibition of dramatic pieces in Scotland. The abdication of James, and the accession of William involved the country in a series of disturbances; and the accession of Anne, and the union of the kingdoms, were events which so completely occupied the minds of the public, that little encouragement was offered to stage-adventurers. Presbyterianism, which at the accession of William had been established in Scotland, was likewise unfavourable to any attempt of this kind. For these reasons, scenic representation were for many years entirely discouraged in this country. In the year 1714, however, when a number of the Scottish nobility and gentry were assembled in Edinburgh, at a grand procession of the Royal Company of Archers, the play of "Macbeth" was performed in the Tennis-hall, near the palace of Holyroodhouse.

On this occasion a disturbance happened which threatened disagreeable consequences. One part of the audience, friends of the abdicated family, called for the tune of "*May the king enjoy his ain again;*" which was violently opposed by the opposite political party. A riot ensued; but happily neither party proceeded to extremes in their resentment.

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In the following year the standard was reared in Scotland for the exiled prince; but the efforts of his friends were unequal to the task of raising him to the throne which had been forfeited, and proscription, desolation, and all the miseries of civil war were the consequence. When the storm had subsided, however, itinerant parties of players occasionally visited Edinburgh; and annual exhibitions of this kind were presented in the city. At the head of the first of these was Signora Violante, an Italian lady, celebrated for feats of strength, postures, and tumbling; female accomplishments which the delicacy of the citizens did not think disagreeable. The reception which she met with in these exhibitions, induced her to fit up a house in Carrubber's close, and collect a company of English comedians, to perform plays in that palce. The city was annually visited by a company of strolling players after this period till the year 1727. At this time the clergy, alarmed at the encouragement which was given to these sons of Thespis sounded an alarm against the growing evil; and "An Act and Exhortation" was fulminated from the pulpits against those who attended theatrical exhibitions. The magistrates of Edinburgh, also, zealous to preserve the religion of their ancestors uncontaminated by such profane amusements,

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interdicted the players from acting in any place within their jurisdiction. The clergy were so pleased with this, that they appointed a solemn deputation of their number to wait on the magistrates, and express the thanks of the presbytery to them "for the just zeal they had shown in the matter."

Theatrical exhibitions, notwithstanding these expressions of fanaticism and ignorant zeal, did not want friends in the city. The interdiction of the magistrates was brought under the review of the Court of Session; and in the year 1728, while the cause was still pending, a new company, protected by the nobility and the gentlemen of the Scottish bar, again ventured to open an exhibition in the Tennis-court of Holyroodhouse.

The stage in Edinburgh continued in this state for several years, without its enemies being able to crush it by their influence, or its friends by their interest to establish it under the sanction of royal authority. In 1736 the celebrated Scottish poet Allan Ramsay, built, at his own expence, the first regular theatre for dramatic performances which Edinburgh possessed. It was situated in the lane called Carrubber's close. But Ramsay did not long enjoy his new character as manager of a theatre. The clergy whose anger, by long repression, now burst out into fury, se-

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conded by the exertions of the magistrates, and even by those of the members of the university, at last effected the downfal of the most rational entertainment which civilized nations can enjoy. An act was passed in the year 1737, prohibiting the performance of stage plays in Scotland, without his majesty's licence and letters-patent for that purpose.

Immediately upon the passing of this act, the presbytery of Edinburgh, in their zeal to prosecute those whom they styled the *servants of Satan*, brought, at their own expence, an action against the unfortunate players. The cause was decided against them; and the drama was suspended for a time in the Scottish capital. A bill having been soon afterwards (1739) brought into parliament to enable his majesty to licence a theatre in Edinburgh, a violent opposition again commenced. Petitions against it were presented to the House of Commons from the magistrates and town-council, the principal and professors of the university, and the dean of guild and his council; and in consequence of this opposition it was thought proper to lay the design aside altogether.

But although fanaticism obtained the victory at this time over reason, theatrical entertainments were not entirely banished from Edinburgh.

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An apartment called the Tailor's Hall was fitted up as a theatre, a way of evading the act was easily found out *, and the dramas of Shakespear, Ben Johnson, and Congreve, were listened to with pleasure by numerous auditors. The encouragement thus given to the stage, in defiance of every opposition, which ecclesiastical zeal accompanied by the arm of secular power had thrown in its way, continued to increase; and in the year 1746, after the last attempt of the House of Stewart had failed, and the commotion occasioned by that attempt subsided, a small theatre was erected in a back area near St. John's Cross, Canongate. The foundation stone of this building was laid by Mr. Ryan of Covent-garden.

This theatre was built partly by subscription, and partly on credit, and the performances were carried on in it under the same evasion of the law as formerly. Performers of merit, at this time, from the British capital, occasionally visited the Edinburgh theatre, among whom Sparks, Lacy, and De Lane, deserve notice.

About the year 1752, Mr. Lee, an actor of that period, purchased the Canongate theatre from

* The evasion usually resorted to was that of "A Concert of Music, with a Play between the acts."

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the original proprietors for 648l. and 100l. *per annum* during the lives of the lessees. Mr. Lee having failed in his engagements, he was dismissed from the management by the gentlemen who had become security for him, and one James Callender, a merchant of Edinburgh, was appointed to conduct the business of the theatre.

Mr. Callender engaged, as acting manager, the well-known performer Mr. Digges. Under this gentleman's management, the business of the stage went on for some time with considerable success; several good performers were engaged in it; and others visited it at times from London, particularly the celebrated Mrs Bellamy. But Digges's imprudence involving him in pecuniary embarrassments, he retired from Edinburgh without the customary formality of taking leave. Mr. Callander, however, still continued to manage the theatre, and in conjunction with Mr. Love, a performer, directed the business of the stage.

After the unfortunate disturbances of 1745, the spectators at the theatre frequently displayed a spirit of political dissention. On the anniversary of the battle of Culloden, in the year 1749, some military gentlemen who were in the theatre called out to the orchestra to play the tune of "*Culloden.*" This was regarded by the rest of the audience as an insolent and unmanly me-

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thod of upbraiding the country for her misfortunes. They accordingly, in opposition to this, ordered the musicians to play "*You're welcome Charlie Stewart.*" The band complying with this last request, instantly struck up the tune in question. The military gentlemen, leaping upon the stage, immediately attacked them, sword in hand; but the sons of Orpheus, being unable to cope with men trained to battle, instantly disappeared. The officers, in the mean time, were assailed from the galleries with apples, broken benches, and every missile which could be procured. As the persons who attacked them in this quarter could not be repelled from the stage, the officers at once consulted their own safety, and went in quest of revenge, to storm the galleries. But the inhabitants of the upper regions had barricaded the doors; and the Highland chairmen without, hearing the nature of the quarrel, attacked the poor officers in the rear with their poles, who, being unable either to advance or retreat, surrendered at discretion, leaving the chairmen masters of the field. No serious misfortune happened in consequence of this affray; but, to prevent similar disturbances in future, bills were next day posted up, in which it was notified, that the musicians would play no tunes but such as were selected by the managers.

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Not long after this, another disturbance, on a very different account, however, happened at the Canongate theatre. This was occasioned by the performance of Garrick's celebrated farce of "*High Life below Stairs.*" The footmen, highly resenting such a satire on their fraternity, resolved to stop the performance. Accordingly, on the second night of its being announced, as a part of the entertainment, Mr. Love, one of the managers, came upon the stage, and read a letter, containing the most violent denunciations of vengeance, both against the actors and house, if the piece should be represented. Notwithstanding of this threatening, the performers were ordered to go on with the piece. The gentlemen who at this time attended the theatre, had provided for the accommodation of their servants in the upper gallery; and no sooner was the farce begun, than a prodigious noise was heard from that quarter. The footmen were ordered by their masters to be silent, but without success. The gentlemen who were their masters, assisted by other parts of the audience, immediately went up to the gallery to quiet them by force; but it was not till after a battle, and the gentlemen of the cloth fairly overpowered by numbers, and turned out of the house, that order was restored. The servants from this time, on account of the insult of-

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fered, were deprived of the freedom of the theatre.

Mr. Callender, soon after this, relinquished his situation in the theatre to David Beat, another citizen of Edinburgh. Mr. Love also withdrew himself, and was succeeded by John Dawson of Newcastle. These new managers, however, did did not long succeed to the satisfaction of the public. Dissentions arose among the performers which their authority was unable to allay; and two parties were formed in the theatre, each of which had their friends among the public. In a riot which unfortunately ensued, the house in the Canongate was totally demolished, to the no small pleasure of the opposers of theatrical entertainments.

The consequence of this disaster was an action of damages brought by the proprietors of the theatre against those who were concerned in the riot. This the rioters warded off by a counter action against the proprietors, founded on their having been concerned in stage performances, in open defiance of an act of parliament. These actions, however were mutually dropped, both parties having seen that neither could be pursued with the prospect of ultimate success.

The theatre was once more fitted up, and performers of eminence were from time to time en-

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gaged in the representations. Nothing material, however, occurs in its history till the period when the tragedy of Douglas was first performed in Edinburgh, on the night of the 14th December 1756. The circumstances which happened on this occasion form a remarkable æra in the history of the Scottish stage. The play was well received; but when it was understood that the author was a minister of the church of Scotland, his brethren took the alarm, the ecclesiastical standard was reared, and religion and morals were declared to be in danger. What added to the flame was, that several clergymen, friends of the author, had once or twice attended the theatre, a thing by no means uncommon at that time, though perhaps it had not been done in so public a manner. The presbytery of Edinburgh, whose zeal seems to have been the most forward, met often on the alarming subject, suspended for a time such ministers within their jurisdiction as had witnessed the representation, and wrote warm letters to the several presbyteries to whom any of the offending clergymen belonged, insisting on their proceeding with rigour against them.

With respect to the play itself, they attacked it on account of its pretended irreligious and immoral tendency, alleging, in support of this heavy charge, that there were certain impious invoca-

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tions, or mock prayers in it; an expression of horrid swearing, and that it encouraged suicide. They at the same time emitted an admonition and exhortation, levelled against all those who frequented what they supposed the temple of the *Father of Lies*, and ordered it to be read in all the churches within their bounds. In this address the presbytery, after bewailing the melancholy growth of immorality and irreligion, proceeded to "warn, exhort, obtest, and plead, with all within their bounds, to discourage the illegal and dangerous entertainments of the stage; and to restrain those under their influence from frequenting such seminaries of vice and folly." The presbytery of Glasgow, also, eager to shew their zeal, though they do not appear to have had any immediate concern in the business, joined in the general clamour, "lamenting the melancholy fact, that there should be a tragedy written by a minister of the church of Scotland!"

Mr. John Home, the accomplished author of this tragedy, was however never proceeded against; but while the presbytery of Haddington, of which he was a member, were deliberating about it, he gave in his demission, which was accepted, and he withdrew for ever from a profession, whose rigid sanctity, in the opinion of a few, had been violated by the writing of "Doug-

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lar." Mr. Home yet lives, and has had the satisfaction to see the prejudices of many in his country completely subdued; and that performance which procured its author so much obloquy at one time, now become a subject of national pride.

"To account for this extraordinary phenomenon (says Dr. Carlyle) so far down in the eighteenth century, it is to be observed, that not a few well-meaning people, and all the zealots of that time, were seriously offended with a clergyman for writing a tragedy, even though of virtuous tendency, and with his brethren for giving him countenance. They were joined by others out of mere envy. At the same time, certain leaders of the moderate party among the clergy, having become jealous of some young clergymen, who had discovered talents for business, bethought themselves of fixing a stigma upon them that might prevent their rising into influence in the councils of the church. With this view they united with their former opponents, joined them in their cry against the dreadful crime of attending stage plays, and led them into measures for bringing one of the offenders, whom they thought they could easiest reach, by means of his presbytery, to condign punishment. To this was added, at the same time, a

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small share of political enmity, which served to blend the parties together in a manner theretofore unknown and unusual."

The General Assembly of the Church, met in 1757, accordingly made a declaratory act in which they enjoined all presbyteries, "to take care that none of the ministers of this church do upon any occasion attend the theatre." As this was the first act of the Assembly against the stage, it was little regarded, and the clergy, as they had formerly done, continued still to attend the theatre occasionally. Nay so remarkable was the change which afterwards took place, that during the sitting of the General Assembly in the year 1784, when the great actress Mrs. Siddons first appeared in Edinburgh, that ecclesiastical court was necessitated to fix all its important business for the alternate days on which she did not perform, as all the younger members, clergy as well as laity, took their places in the theatre on those days by three in the afternoon! The benefits which have accrued to the clergy since an attendance at the theatre was allowed, is very apparent; and that rustic vulgarity of provincial dialect, which formerly disgraced the pulpit, is now almost banished from the members of the established church.

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Theatrical entertainments continuing to be encouraged in Edinburgh, a new playhouse was begun in 1768; and when the extension of the royalty over the New Town was obtained, a clause was added to the bill enabling his majesty to license a theatre in Edinburgh, which since that time has been dignified with the title of the "Theatre-Royal." The expence of the house, wardrobe, and scenery, amounted to about 5000l. Sterling, and it was opened for exhibition under the management of Mr. David Ross, of Covent-Garden theatre, in December 1769. This gentleman having become patentee by purchase, continued his exertions for a short time under the sanction of the royal authority. But the ill success he met with considerably damped the ardour with which he commenced his theatrical career; and the unlucky accident of the North Bridge falling lessened his expectations as to the profits of the ensuing season.

Mr. Ross having thus been unsuccessful in his first season let the theatre to the celebrated Foote, who brought with him such a company as insured success at the second opening of the house. Among Foote's troop were the well known performers Woodward and Weston. Such was his success, that, after deducting all expences, he cleared considerably upwards of a

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thousand pounds, with which he returned to London. The management upon this was conveyed by Foote to Messrs. Digges and Bland. These managers set out with an excellent company, in which Mrs. Hartley made her first appearance. Bland, in conjunction with Digges, continued to manage the theatre for several years with various success, till Mr. Digges, from his imprudence, was once more obliged to leave Edinburgh.

Signor Dominico Corri, and Mr. Wilkinson of York, successively held the current lease after the departure of Digges; and the business of the stage was occasionally superintended by Mr. Bland, till the year 1781, when Mr. Jackson purchased the theatre, wardrobe, scenery, &c. from the late patentee, Mr. David Ross. During Mr. Jackson's management, in the year 1788, an occurrence happened in the theatre, which shews how difficult it is for a manager to introduce a new performer into parts which custom has sanctioned as the property of another. This was the case of Mr. James Fennell, a young performer of considerable merit, having parts allotted to him by the manager, in which the public had long been accustomed to see Mr. Woods. Several disturbances happened in the theatre on this occasion between the favourers of the different

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performers; but the manager was at last obliged to comply with the voice of the majority, and Mr. Fennell relinquished his situation. Mr. Jackson after a management of ten years, was succeeded by Mr. Stephen Kemble, under whose direction it remained till November 1800; when it was again taken, and is now held by Mr. Jackson, in conjunction with Mr. Aickin of Liverpool. The history of the Theatre since this last period merits not particular notice.

MUSIC.

Music has always been a favourite amusement of the Scots in general, and of the citizens of Edinburgh, from the most early periods; and the Scottish songs are universally admired for the wild pathetic sweetness which distinguishes them from the music of every other country. To what æra these songs may be referred, it is impossible to decide with certainty. In a dissertation published by the late Mr. William Tytler, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, many of our favourite songs are conjectured to have been in use or composed during the reign of James I. But Mr. Ritson asserts, with greater probability of truth, that what

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is imagined centuries old is of modern date, and that no direct evidence can be shown, of any tune, familiar to our ears at present, having existed before the Restoration.

Be that as it may, however, it is more than probable that the song has existed in Scotland from the rudest times. Most of our ancient authors speak of music; and Winton the historian records a song composed upon the death of Alexander III, who was accidentally killed in the year 1285. As this is the earliest specimen of Scottish song which has been discovered, we shall be excused for inserting it in this place.

Quhen Alessander oure kynge wes dede,
That Scotland led in lueve and le,
Away wes sons off ale and brede,
Off wyne and wax, off gamyn and gle;
Our gold wes changyd into lede:
Cryst, borne into vergynyte,
Succour Scotland, and remede
That stad in his perplexite!

In the 15th century, the rules of composition and the science of music seem to have been very generally known. James I. is celebrated by the Scottish historians as an excellent performer, and as a great theorist in music. Upon the harp he

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excelled the Irish, or "*sylvestres Scoti, qui in illa arte precipue sunt.*" In the excellent poem of "Peblis to the Play," wrote by that prince, he refers to songs, which perhaps were popular in the country in his time. The following stanzas mention two of these:

Ane zoung man stent into that steid,
Als cant as ony colt,
Ane birkin hat upon his heid,
With ane bow and ane bolt;
Said, mirrie maidinis, think nocht lang,
The wedder is fair and smolt;
He cleikit up ane hie ruf sang,
Thair fure ane man to the holt,
Quod he.
Of Peblis to the play.

He fippilit lyke ane faderles fole
And *said*, be still, my sweit thing.—
Be the haly rud of Peblis,
I may nocht rest for greting.—
He quhissilit and he pypit bayth,
To mak hir blyth that meiting:
My hony hart, how sayis the sang?

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Thair sal be mirth at our metings e.
Zit.
Of Peblis to the play.

In some of the prologues to Gavin Douglas's translation of Virgil, several songs are likewise mentioned; and in the "Complaint of Scotland," published at St. Andrews in 1549, is a pretty numerous list.

Bower, who wrote in 1444–1449, gives an account of the state of music in his time; and declares it as the opinion of many, that the Scottish music not only equalled, but excelled that of the Irish. The historian John Major, who flourished about the latter end of the fifteenth century, asserts, that the musicians of Scotland were as perfect as those of England, although they were not so numerous as in the latter country. The Highlanders, says he, "*lyra utuntur, cujus chordas ex ære, et non ex intestinis animalium faciunt, in qua dulcissime modulantur.*"

James III. was an encourager of the arts in Scotland; and in his reign one William Rogers, an English musician, enjoyed a considerable share of the royal favour. James IV, who perished gloriously on the field of Flowden, was likewise skilled in music. At his marriage, "he played of the clarycordes, and after of the lute;" and

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" lastynge the dinner, they blew trompetts, myn-strells, and sakkebouts." The high-spirited monarch James V. is well known as the reputed author of two songs of merit, and considerable humour, " *The Gaberlunzieman*," and the " *Jolly Beggars*."

In the families of the feudal chiefs or heads of clans, the *Bard* was a considerable personage. The office of this person was upon festivals or solemn occasions to sing or rehearse the splendid actions of the heroes, ancestors of the family, which he accompanied with the sweet sounds of the harp. At this time, too, there were itinerant or strolling minstrels, performers on the harp, who went about the country from place to place, reciting heroic ballads, and other popular episodes. To these sylvan minstrels we are perhaps indebted for the preservation of many fine old melodies, if the possibility is allowed of their having been so preserved.

The most ancient musical instruments among the Scots must have been simple; but what these were, or what was their construction, is in a great measure left to conjecture. In the " *Houlate*," an allegorical poem written by one Holland, about the year 1450, a number of musical instruments are enumerated, most, if not all of which, were probably in use, or well known at

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that time. The following is the stanza in which they are mentioned:

All thus our ladye thai lofe, with lykiag and lift,
Menstralis and musicians, mo than I mene may,
The *psaltry*, the *citholis*, the soft *athorift*,
The *croude* and the *monycordis*, the *gythornis* gay,
The *rote*, and the *recordour*, the *ribus*, the *rift*,
The *trump*, and the *taburn*, the *tympane* but tray;
The *lilt-pype*, and the *lute*, the *cithill* and *fift*,
The *dulsate* and the *dulsacordis*, the schalin of affray;
The amyable *organis* usit full oft;
Clarions loud knellis,
Portatibis and bellis,
Cymbaellonis in the cellis,
That soundis so soft."

Of the eight shepherds mentioned in the "Complaint of Scotland," published at St. Andrew's in 1548, "the fyrst hed ane *drone bagpipe*, the nyxt hed ane *pipe made of ane bleddir and of ane reid*, the third playit on ane *trump*, the feyrd on ane *corne pype*, the fyft playit on ane *pype maid of ane gait horne*, the sext playt on ane *recordar*, the seuint plait on ane *fiddill*, and the last plait on ane *quhissil*."

Among the ornaments which are displayed with so much profusion upon the Abbey of Mel-

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rose are several figures of musicians. On the south-west wall is one playing upon an instrument, the lower part only of which remains; and from what appears it seems to be a flute or hautbois, with at most six holes. Near this is a bagpipe blown with the mouth, with one drone. The whole of this, however, is much defaced. There is another instrument here, which strikingly resembles the violin, with four strings: the sounding holes, however, are placed above the bridge; but the hand of the instrument is gone, and the rest of it is much decayed. Beside this is a female figure, playing upon a six stringed instrument, in form like the longitudinal section of a pear, and the strings disposed in pairs. Upon the west side of the Abbey there is a similar instrument, with the strings singly disposed. These have been conjectured to be a kind of lute. The Abbey of Melrose is said to have been founded by David I. in 1146. In the chapel of Roslin, about seven miles south from Edinburgh, upon the architraves of the pillars, are also several very distinct figures of persons playing upon musical instruments; one of which is an angel playing upon a bag-pipe; but whether it has any more drones than one, the present writer does not recollect.

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It is probable, that, among a warlike people such as the Scots, those instruments would be first introduced which were of use to them in their predatory excursions. Horns, which were anciently used in battle, and trumpets, which are but an elongation of the horn, are perhaps the most ancient instruments. Each warrior carried, in ancient times, a horn, suspended by a cord about his neck, to animate him in the battle. The noise made by these horns was hideous, and could be heard at the distance of four miles; according to Froissart it "seemed as if all the devils of hell had been there." Cochran, the favourite of the monarch James III, is said to have had a horn of peculiar elegance.

Next in antiquity to the horn and the trumpet we would place the harp, which seems to have been a favourite instrument among the Highland Scots. It was much used by the wandering minstrels, and with it they accompanied their songs and recitations. The bag-pipe, however, which is now almost entirely confined to the Highlands, appears to have been one of the most common instruments in the low part of the country. James I, in his poem formerly quoted, introduces the bag-pipe to heighten the disorderly festivities of "Peblis to the Play."

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With that Will Swane came sweitand out,
Ane meikle millar man,
Giff I sall dance, have doune, lat se,
Blaw up the *bag-pyp* than.

The *bag-pyp* blew, and they out threw
Quite from the townis untald.

But this bag-pipe was not peculiar to Scotland, nor did it attain much notice there, especially in the Highlands, till the "lays of the last minstrels" had entirely ceased. In the sister kingdom this instrument seems to have been likewise introduced, and a bag-piper was retained in the court of queen Elizabeth *. The bag-pipe, or at least a similar instrument, was not unknown to the ancients. Representations of it are frequently met with on coins, vases, and other monuments of antiquity; and among the Romans it was known by the name of "*tibia utricularia.*"

It may be remarked, that the pipe at present used in the low country of Scotland is not the same with what is now called the great Highland

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* "*As melancholy as the drone of a Lincolnshire bag-pipe,*" is one of the similies put into the mouth of Falstaff by Shakespear.—Hen. IV. Part I.

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bag-pipe. The former is much smaller, and is blown by bellows, while the latter, of a harsher sound, is always blown by the breath.

The *Church-music*, before the Reformation, appears to have been in no contemptible state. James I. introduced organs into the cathedrals and abbeys of Scotland, and composed several anthems or vocal pieces of sacred music. The choral service at this time was brought to such a degree of perfection, as to fall little short of the English, who were thought to excel all other nations in this department. By the preservation of some of the choral service books from the havoc of the Reformation, the church-music seems to have consisted entirely of harmonic compositions, of from four to eight parts, all in strict counterpoint. Though deficient in air, such pieces were perfectly suited to the solemnities of religious adoration; and when performed by a full choir of voices, accompanied by the organ, must have had a solemn and awful effect.

After the Reformation, it became a practice with the pious and godly clergy to adapt their enthusiastic rhapsodies to the tunes of common songs, of which they for the most part preserved a few lines at the beginning. What was the purpose of pressing into the service of religion such

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unmeaning and even blasphemous compositions, we are at a loss to conceive.

About the year 1590, a collection of these pieces was printed at Edinburgh by Andrew Hart, under the title of "A compendious book of godly and spiritual sanges, collectit out of sundrie parts of the Scripture, with sundrie of other ballats, changed out of prophaine sanges, for avoiding of sinne and harlotrie." From this book of *godly sanges* we extract the following specimen, as affording a curious picture of the devotional exercises of the times:

John come kiss me now,
John come kiss me now,
John come kiss me by and by
And mak na mair adow.

The Lord thy God I am,
That (John) does thee call,
John, represents man
By grace celestial.

My prophets call, my preachers cry,
John come kiss me now,
John come kiss me by and by,
And mak na mair adow.

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Who is at my windo, who, who?
Go from my windo, go, go.
Who calls there so like an stranger?
Go from my windo, go.

Lord I am heir ane wretched mortal,
That for thy mercy dois cry and call—
Mercy to have thou art not worthie;
Go from my windo go, &c.

Such were the holy dresses in which the *sanges* that had promoted *sinne and harlotrie* were robed. Let not the reader hardly censure these on account of their ridiculous absurdity; for to their composers we owe the blessings of the Reformation; let them not be laughed at for their weakness, for they were undertaken and executed for the noblest of ends.

The church-music in Edinburgh has made little progress towards perfection; and it is much in the same state at present as it was nearly a century ago. The Scottish clergy do not encourage innovations, even though these should happen to be improvements.

Musical entertainments were frequent, and seem to have been respectably conducted in Edinburgh, about the end of the seventeenth century.

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A paper published in the first volume of the "Transactions of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," presents us with a "Plan of a grand concert of music, performed at Edinburgh on St. Cecilia's day 1695." It appears from this plan, that the metropolis could exhibit a concert, with an orchestra consisting of above thirty performers. Of these, no less than nineteen were gentlemen of the first rank and fashion; the remainder were professors or masters of music. Concerts of this kind were held at intervals prior to and after this period; and on the 29th of March 1728, a musical society was instituted, for the performance of weekly concerts.

This musical association consisted of a limited number, selected from the nobility and gentry of known taste, most of whom could either perform on some instrument, or take part in a chorus. A governor, deputy-governor, and five directors, were annually elected from among the members, and in these the whole management of the affairs of the society were vested. At their first erection into a society they met for the performance of concerts in St. Mary's chapel, a building which has since been removed. Their numbers, however, soon increasing, it became necessary to have a larger place of meeting. A hall was accordingly built in 1762, at the

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foot of the lane called Niddry's Street, after the model of the great opera-theatre in Parma. The plan for this building was drawn by sir Robert Mylne, the architect of Blackfriars bridge. The principal music room was of an oval form, lighted from the top, the cieling being a concave elliptical dome. The seats were ranged in the form of an amphitheatre, and were capable of containing 500 persons. The orchestra was at the upper end of the room, at the head of which was placed an elegant organ.

As the first band of this society consisted chiefly of gentleman who performed, it was denominated the "*Gentlemens Concert.*" But, in the course of time, these becoming less plenty, professional men were invited from abroad to assist in the performances, who received salaries from the society, till at length the orchestra was almost entirely filled up with professed musicians. This musical society subsisted about sixty or seventy years, and continued during the greater part of that time to be a favourite resort of all who pretended to taste in harmony. The liberal principles on which it was conducted are perhaps not to be paralleled in any city; and reflect high honour on the gentleman who projected and encouraged the undertaking. Admission was obtained by special tickets, which were not trans-

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ferable, and served for the night only for which they were granted. These tickets were always *gratis*, except when benefits were given for the emolument of performers. It deserves to be remarked, that strangers who wished to visit this entertainment were always preferred in the distribution of tickets, and every attention was paid them which could be expected from gentlemen, who, with views above being biassed by interest, conducted at their own expence one of the most elegant entertainments which civilized nations can enjoy.

In St. Cecilia's Hall, the best compositions of the old school took the lead in the plans of the concerts; and the oratorios of Handel were occasionally performed. In the former periods of this institution, the concerts were ably conducted, while the excellent performers Pinto and Puppo, and not unfrequently the earl of Kelly himself, led the band. The celebrated Tenducci also often appeared in St. Cecilia's Hall, and the Scottish melodies, in his hands, received all the pathos and melting tenderness of which they are so susceptible, above the music of any other nation. The greatest instrumental performers of that time, among whom were Fischer, Salomon, Jarnowick, and Cramer, often visited the country so famed for its simple melodies, and added

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to the enjoyment of the select musical circle of Edinburgh.

After Puppo had withdrawn himself from the weekly concerts, the directors were at no small pains to get a proper person to supply his place as the leader of the orchestra. At this time a young performer of promising celebrity as a violin player appeared at Rome; and the directors resolved to invite him to settle in the Scottish capital. The offer was accepted, and Signor Stabilini arrived at Edinburgh in the year 1788. This performer made his first essay in such a style as to gain him unqualified approbation; and he was declared not unworthy to succeed his celebrated predecessor. But Signor Stabilini, though a respectable performer, probably from the want of rivalship in his department, has never advanced much beyond the limits to which his talents had already arrived. He, however, still continues a favourite with the public; and, though better performers sometimes visit the metropolis, he is still to be considered as the first resident violin player in Edinburgh.

It is with a feeling of regret that we remark the decay of a genuine taste for music in Edinburgh. Within these few years, the entertainments of St. Cecilia's Hall began to be gradually neglected, and at last were totally deserted. The hall was

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in consequence shut up, and afterwards disposed of. It is now occupied as a place of worship by the society of Baptists; and the enchanting strains of Corelli, and the sublime compositions of Handel, have given way to the weekly concerts of Scottish church-music, where harmony and melody are alike unknown.

The vitiated taste of the present day is only to be captivated by those intricate capricios in execution, which excite no passion but surprise. That modulation of sweet sounds which, in all the varied expression of which they were sensible, enchanted the ears of our forefathers, is now laid aside for those which amaze, instead of delight; which bewilder, instead of please; and which confound, rather than affect.

This declension in point of taste, however, which fashion has sanctioned in musical exhibitions, has been gradual, not immediate. So far back as the year 1777, a well written paper on this subject made its appearance in the Scots Magazine, in April that year, which contained several remarks on the prevailing taste in music at that time. After describing the three movements of the modern overture, viz. the *Allegro*, the *Andante*, and the *Presto*, in an ironical manner, the writer adds, " I have seldom listened to a piece of music without carrying off in my me-

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mory a part of the air; but, at the conclusion of the piece, I found that no part of it had made the smallest impression. We have heard a piece of music (says he) where, after its conclusion, the delightful idea continued to fill the imagination, the melodious sounds hung upon the ravished ear, and fancy still continued a faint impression when the reality had ceased. When tried by this test of merit, what must we determine of the music at present in esteem."

The writer of this paper attributes the causes from which this corrupt taste in music proceeds, chiefly "to the perfection to which instrumental music is of late arrived," and the other source of corruption he conjectures to be, "a contagious disease with which people of fashion are now-a-days affected, a pretension to *taste* in all the arts. Every well-bred gentleman is a connoisseur in painting, a dilettante in music, and a profound critic in poetry."

But though it has become *fashionable* to prefer compositions in music which are merely artificial, to those in which genius, pathos, and expression, are predominant, yet *taste* in music has not entirely banished itself from Edinburgh. The compliance which fashion exacts; the praise which *the rage* gives to modern compositions, is unwillingly paid; but when the strains of Corel-

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Pergolese, or Gomelli, are introduced into our concerts, or even any of our own national pathetic airs, the approbation which they meet with evinces only a partial compliance with the fashion of the times.

Perhaps at no period in the annals of Scottish music was this art more universally cultivated than at present. It forms a general part of modern education; and few are to be met with who cannot sing, or play upon one instrument or other. Its decline is only in the public exhibitions; and the want of proper encouragement to these, proceeds more perhaps from the manner in which they are conducted, and the pieces which are there performed, than from any want of taste in the inhabitants of Edinburgh. Were this taste awakened, were sense (if we may use the expression,) substituted for sound, and nature for art, we may venture to pronounce, that musical taste in Edinburgh would be found at this time more improved than at any former period.

Since the weekly concerts in St. Cecilia's Hall were given up, subscription concerts have been performed in the Assembly Rooms, George's Street, and at Corri's Rooms, (formerly the Royal Circus). In one season, indeed, no less than two musical exhibitions were encouraged in Edinburgh. But this was chiefly owing to a

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competition, and the result did not prove much to the satisfaction of the rivals, although performers of the first merit were engaged on both sides. One of these, under the direction of Mr. Urbani, a well-known vocal performer, was held in the Assembly Rooms, and the other, under the superintendence of Mr. N. Corri, in the buildings of the late amphitheatre. The former of these was obliged to be given up; and the annual concerts during the winter are now performed solely at Corri's Rooms.

For these last two years the annual concerts have been well conducted, and met with very considerable patronage. Mr. Corri, with an attention to the public highly meritorious, has spared no efforts in procuring excellent performers, and the concerts, during that period, have perhaps never been exceeded for variety, in Edinburgh. Besides many excellent performers, a band of *Pandean Minstrels* at times exhibited; and vocal concerts were got up with much respectability under the care of Messrs. Watts, Elliot, and Evans.

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DANCING.

It would too far exceed our limits to trace the progress of Dancing from the early periods of the Scottish history. It is an amusement so natural, as to prevail among all nations, however rude; and perhaps there is none that has been more universally practised. In the reign of James I, whatever the dances may have been before that time, we find they had assumed a regular form, and the different kinds were distinguished by specific names. In the poem of "Peblis to the Play," mention is made of one of these in the following lines:

With that Will Swane came sweitand out,
Ane meikle millar man;
Giff I sall dance, have doune, lat se,
Blaw up the bag-pyp than;
The *Schamon's dance* I mon begin,
I trow it sall not pane.

In the "Complaint of Scotland," which was printed in 1548, there is a description of a dance in a ring, where "evyrie ald scheiphyrd led his vyfe be the hand, and evyrie zong scheipird led

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ayr quhome he luffit best. There was viij scheip-hyrdis, and ilk ane of them hed ane syndry in-stroment to play to the laif."—"It was ane celest recreation to behold ther lycht lopene, galmous-ding, stendling, backwart and forduart, dansand base dancis, pauuans, galzardis, tardions, braulis, and branglis, buffons, vitht mony vthir lycht dan-cis, the quhilk are over prolixt to be rehersit." It would seem that at this period regular dances had been common, as the author of the work now quoted enumerates no less than thirty of their names.

About a century later, balls were a common entertainment in the capital of Scotland. When the duke of York kept his court at the palace of Holyroodhouse, in 1681 and 1682, balls and mas-querades were frequently given. The masque-rades, however, owing to the religious strictness of the times, were soon obliged to be laid aside. The clergy could not tolerate such a profane en-tertainment as "promiscuous dancing, (as they styled it) in which all sorts of people met to-gether in disguise." Private balls, notwithstand-ing, were continued till the duke was recalled to London.

A regular assembly in Edinburgh was establish-ed in the year 1710, and a house taken for the purpose in the lane now called from it the Old As-

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bembly Close. The direction of this Assembly continued in the hands of private individuals till the year 1746, when several persons of distinction assumed the direction of it, with an intention of applying the money that might be drawn from the institution to charitable purposes. The rules of this Assembly, so philanthropic in its design, deserve to be recorded to the honour of the encouragers of the plan. These rules were only the two which follow, viz. 1. "That all things relating to the management of the Assembly, (dancing excepted) be under the direction of seven men, to meet occasionally to treat of the affairs of the Assembly.—2. That the management of dancing, and things relating thereto, be under the inspection of seven directresses (ladies of great distinction) alternately to act in the direction, by agreement amongst themselves; and the lady, on her night of management, to be distinguished by a golden badge, whereon is engraven a pelican feeding her young, with the motto "Charity;" and on the reverse the figure of a woman, representing Charity, leaning on a shield, with the arms of Edinburgh, a child leaning on her knee—the motto "Edinburgh."

The liberality with which the Public Amusements of Edinburgh were formerly conducted deserves to be remarked with particular approba-

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tion. For upwards of fifty years did the gentlemen of the city give weekly concerts to the public at their own expence; and the profits of the Assembly for many years, instead of enriching the pockets of private individuals, went to alleviate the sorrows which poverty and disease laid on the poorer part of the community.

The apartments in which the assembly was held, becoming too small for the increasing population of the city, it was removed to the lane called Bell's Wynd, where assemblies continued to be kept until the erection of a new city, the grandeur of whose buildings ill suited the poor accommodation which the rooms in Bell's Wynd afforded. A new assembly room was accordingly projected to be erected in the New Town, in such a style as should not be unsuitable to the general elegance of the other buildings. Upon the removal of the assemblies from Bell's Wynd, the apartments were used as the guard-room and watch-house of the city:

"To what base purposes may we not return."

The New Assembly Rooms, George's Street, were built by subscription, and finished in 1787. The external appearance of the building is mean; but the elegant accommodation within makes

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ample compensation for any defects of outward appearance. The principal ball-room is 92 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 40 feet in height. It is lighted by eleven large crystal lustres, and has an organ at its upper end. On one side, in a circular recess, and at a convenient height, is the orchestra. There is also a tea-room, 52 feet long by 35 in breadth, which serves for the dancing-room of the card assemblies. There are two card-rooms, 33 feet by 18, and a grand saloon, 24 feet square, besides other smaller rooms. Two assemblies are held weekly through the winter, the one a dancing, the other a card assembly. The card-parties are rather select than numerous; but the dancing assemblies are well frequented. On these nights the Edinburgh Assembly Rooms perhaps present as fine a display of beauty as is any where to be seen. The Scottish ladies are celebrated for their beauty and graceful walking; and *rouge* has not been so universally introduced as to destroy the colours laid on by the pencil of nature. Minuet-dancing, so much the taste of the last age, has in our assemblies given way in a great measure to the more lively motions of the country-dance; and when a brilliant circle of our fair country-women are engaged in these, tripping "on the light fantastic toe," indif-

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ference itself is hardly secure from the softer impressions.

When the city was extended on the southern quarter, an Assembly Room was built by subscription for the inhabitants of that district, in George's Square; but, after the trial of a few seasons, the scheme proved unsuccessful, and it has since been sold and converted into dwelling houses.

CORRI'S ROOMS.

Corri's Rooms stand at the head of the great road from Edinburgh to Leith. The building which is thus denominated was formerly erected for the purpose of an amphitheatre for equestrian performances. But these not meeting with much encouragement in a city only rising in wealth, were obliged of necessity to be given up. The successive revolutions which have happened to this unfortunate building deserve to be remarked. After it was relinquished by the equestrians, this synagogue of Satan was converted into a place of worship for the Divinity, and occupied by several sectaries. It is now again, however, fitted up for *profane amusements* and *promiscuous dancing*, and from the known abilities and exertions

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of the gentleman who conducts these, it is probable will long continue so.

The only regular concerts which are given in Edinburgh are held in these rooms, under the direction of the projector, Mr. Natali Corri, who spares no pains in engaging the best performers. Balls, Promenades, &c. are frequently held here during the winter season.

Before quitting the subject of dancing, it may be proper to mention, that this accomplishment is more cultivated now than at any former period in Edinburgh. The fine displays of elegant dancing at the professional balls of the several teachers, are perhaps no where to be surpassed. For the introduction of many of these dances, the public are indebted to the late Mr. David Strange, a teacher in this art of the first eminence, and who for nearly half a century stood unrivalled in the public favour. His pupil and successor, Mr. Charles Stewart, continues to teach the art with the same success, and with increasing reputation.

The equestrian company who annually visit Edinburgh, perform in a temporary wooden building, erected on the north side of the College.

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ROYAL ACADEMY OF EXERCISES.

The riding-school or Royal Academy of Exercises was built by subscription. The sum raised for this purpose during the first three years was 2733l. 15s. It was opened in the year 1764; and in 1766 received a royal charter, with a salary of 200l. a-year to the master. The building, which stands on the east side of Nicolson's Street, is 124 feet long by 42 broad; and there is also a room where fencing is taught by an able master.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

The Royal Company of Archers in Edinburgh is the most remarkable of the kind now existing. Before the invention of gun-powder, archery was much cultivated, both in England, and in this country, as a warlike art. The Scottish archers, however, were inferior, in the exercise of this weapon of offence, to the English. James I. during his captivity in England remarked the striking disparity; and immediately on his return to take possession of the throne of

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his ancestors, he appears to have exercised extraordinary care in order to improve the Scots in the practice of archery. In the very first parliament of his reign, therefore, he procured an act, enjoining all his subjects, from twelve years of age and upwards, to apply themselves frequently to the exercise of shooting with the bow, and directed *bow-butts* to be set up, and places for this exercise marked out, near all parish churches, and within every estate the rents of which amounted to 10l. of the money of that time. A fine of a wedder was also imposed upon every person who should neglect to yield obedience to this command. In the year 1457 a new law was passed with regard to archery; bow-butts were of new ordered to set up, and a bow-maker was directed to be established in the principal town of every county. The annual musters of the archers at this time were called *weapon shawing*; and many other acts of the Scottish legislature were passed to enforce the practice of this exercise through the country.

The ancient records of the Royal Company of Archers having been destroyed by fire about the beginning of the last century, no authentic records of its institution now remain. It has been said, however, to owe its origin to the commissioners appointed in the reign of James I. of

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Scotland, for enforcing the practice of archery in the different counties. These commissioners, it is related, having chosen some of the most dexterous archers from among the better sort of people, formed them into a company for defending the king's person as a body-guard. The company still claim this privilege within six miles of the capital.

The practice of archery having been much decayed, several nobleman and gentlemen, in the year 1676, associated themselves into a body for its restoration; and the marquis of Athole was elected their captain-general. The association was confirmed by the Scottish privy-council in the year 1677; and the Commissioners of the Treasury, gave the company 20l. to purchase a prize, to be shot for at their annual trials of skill. On the accession of queen Anne, the celebrated sir George Mackenzie was the captain-general; and in the year 1713 that queen erected the company into a corporation, by the title of the "Royal Company of Archers." The magistrates of Edinburgh also gave them a silver arrow as a prize to be annually shot for.

The first public parade of the company was in the year 1714, at which time they marched in procession from the Parliament Square to Holyroodhouse, and from thence to Leith, dressed in

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the elegant uniform of the order. After the rebellion of 1715, the company discontinued their annual exhibitions of skill, and from that period there was no parade of the archers for fifteen years. In the present reign, however, his majesty renewed the royal prize, and the company now parade occasionally as formerly. At present there are above 1000 members of this company.

The Company of Archers have a neat hall for their meetings at the east end of the public walk called the Meadows.

COMPANY OF GOLFERS.

The Golf is an amusement peculiar to Scotland, and has been practised in this country from the most remote antiquity. By a statute of James II, in 1557, this amusement, together with that of the foot-ball, was prohibited, that it might not interfere with the more martial exercises of the "*weapon shawings.*" The Company of Golfers in Edinburgh was established in the year 1744, at which time the town-council gave them a silver club, to be annually played for by the members of the company. The place where this game is usually played is on the downs of Edinburgh and Leith, here called *Links*. The

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parties are one, two, or more, on each side. The balls used are extremely hard, and about the size of a tennis-ball; and the club, with which the ball is struck, is formed of ash, slender and elastic, having a crooked head, faced with horn, and loaded with lead to render it heavy. A set of clubs consists of five in number, a *play-club*, for giving the stroke, a *scraper*, a *spoon*, an *iron-headed club*, and a short club called a *putter*. The second, third, and fourth of these are used for removing the ball from inconvenient situations, and the *putter* where a short stroke only is intended. The balls are struck by these clubs into small holes, about a quarter of a mile distant from one another, and he or they who convey the ball into these holes in succession, with the fewest strokes, is declared the victor. The distance to which an expert player at this game will strike a ball is amazing; and there is an anecdote related of a gentleman, who, upon a wager, struck a ball from the Castle-hill into the highest part of the garrison, a height of above two hundred feet.

Besides these amusements, there was formerly an established *Cock-pit* in Edinburgh; but, to the honour of the times, this barbarous amusement has nearly been given up. *Tennis* was also formerly an amusement, and the court where it was held is still standing near the Palace of Holyrood-

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house. The *Foot-ball* has also decayed in Edinburgh, though in the country parts of Scotland this amusement is still kept up. *Curling*, or the propelling of smooth stones upon ice towards a mark, was also a favourite amusement in the winter season. It still prevails in the country; but in Edinburgh it has given way to a company who meet for skaiting in winter, and are known by the name of "The Skaiting Club."

There are annual horse-races in Edinburgh, which are held at Leith, on the sandy shore, at low water. These races are in general well attended by company.

The Caledonian Hunt have sometimes their meetings at Edinburgh; but they do not confine themselves to any particular district.

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PROGRESS AND PRESENT STATE OF MANNERS.

THE Manners of a people are not the least interesting part of their history. Of the manners and peculiar habits of the ancient Scots, however, little is known, being like their early history, involved in the darkness of fable and conjecture. On the invasion of Agricola, hunting and fishing appear to have been the principal means by which the ancient inhabitants of Scotland procured their subsistence. Pasturage and agriculture were but little known or practised. Huts made of the branches of trees, or loose stones piled together, were their habitations, and seats of stone or turf their only furniture. Their dress was formed of the skins of animals; and these with heath formed their places of repose. Their warlike weapons, or those which they used

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in the chace, were pointed with stones, fixed to shafts by thongs of leather, or the intestines of animals.

The manners of all nations in a rude state are so similar, that it is unnecessary here to enter into the detail of what might be the Caledonian peculiarities. What these were in their more early stages, may be known from the accounts of the savage tribes in America, or in those of the natives of the lately discovered islands of the South Sea. It is only industry, civilization, and commerce, that stamps a character on nations, and gives them those peculiar habits by which they are distinguished from one another.

From Fergus II. to James VI, in the lists of the Scottish monarchs, one half of them perished by violent deaths. The progress of refinement, for a series of ages, seems to have been slow, and for centuries the traits of the savage marked the character of the Scots. In the reign of David II, when a French embassy came to Scotland, with a train of nobility and soldiers, the accommodation which Edinburgh at that time afforded was not sufficient for the reception of so many strangers; and many of these were obliged to lodge in Dunfermline and the neighbouring towns. In the military excursions of this period, the Scottish soldiers boiled the cattle which they had for

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provisions in their own hides, and with these undressed skins they made to themselves shoes.

In the reign of James I. the houses in the boroughs were not above twenty feet high, and were covered with thatch. The houses of the great barons, though many of them were large and magnificent, yet afforded few of the conveniences which are expected in houses of modern erection. Their apartments were small and gloomy; and the state of the country required security, in the construction of houses, to be the first consideration. The only furniture in the hall of a great baron was large standing tables, benches, and cupboards, made chiefly of oak, and without locks or keys. They eat mostly out of wooden dishes, which were called *tren-plates*, used wooden or horn spoons, and drank out of wooden cups. Silver was remarkably scarce, except in monasteries and cathedrals; and even pewter vessels were accounted rare and costly. These were only used at Christmas or other festivals; and yet, poor as they were, the country could not furnish them of its own manufacture. In the year 1480, eight dozen of pewter dishes, one hundred dozen of wooden cups, a bason and ewer, three saddles, a dozen skins of red leather, five dozen ells of woollen cloth, and twenty casks

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of wine, were imported from London for the use of the king of Scots.

While thus poor in domestic conveniences, learning also had made little progress. In the reign of James IV. an act was passed, ordering, that every baron or freeholder should put his eldest son and heir to school to learn Latin, and afterwards to study philosophy and law, to qualify him for officiating as a sheriff or judge-ordinary, should his services be required in these capacities.

The reign of James IV. was in Scotland the æra of romantic chivalry. Trials by judicial combat, fire and water ordeal, were at this time frequent. The king himself, the chief justiciary, and the lord high constable, were sometimes judges; but the ecclesiastics more commonly assumed this office. In the judicial combats, if the accused defended himself from the rising to the setting sun, he was declared innocent; if otherwise, he was found guilty. The last instance of combats of this kind happened in the reign of James V.

At the fatal battle of Pinkey, in 1547, the Scots appear to have been much improved in their accommodation. The English found in their camp oat-meal, oat-cakes, wheaten-bread, butter, cheese, ale, wine; and in some of the tents was found

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silver plate. Almost every article of dress was at this time foreign; and it required the aid of sumptuary laws to repress the growing extravagance. James II. and James VI. were also under the necessity of restraining dress by legal statutes.

Mournings were first introduced into Scotland on the death of Magdalene of France, the queen of James V; but fans in the hands of the ladies, and gentlemens cork-heeled shoes, are mentioned at a much earlier period. Ostrich feathers on the head, and roses displayed at the knees, were fashionable ornaments at this period. The extravagance of the table, in the reign of queen Mary, required the restraint of a sumptuary law, which prohibited any under the rank of an archbishop or earl to have at table more than eight dishes; of an abbot, prior, or dean, above six; of a baron or freeholder, above four; and of burgesses above three. An exception, however, is made as to feasts at marriages, or those which were given to foreigners, where there was no limitation but the abilities of the person who gave such entertainments. If the table at that period was not so delicately furnished as at present, it was at least fully as substantial. Three flesh meals in day were at this time the common fare.

The manners of the times are thus described by an Englishman who visited Edinburgh in the

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year 1598: "Myself," says he, "was at a knight's house, who had many servants to attend him, that brought in his meat, with their heads covered with blue caps, the table being more than half furnished with great platters of porridge, each having a little piece of sodden meat; and when the table was served, the servants sat down with us; but the upper mess, instead of porridge, had a pullet, with some prunes in the broth: and I observed no art of cookery, or furniture of household-stuff, but rather rude neglect of both, though myself and my companions, sent from the governor of Berwick, about bordering affairs, were entertained after their best manner.

"The Scots, living then in factions, used to keep many followers, and so consumed their revenue of victuals, living in some want of money. The vulgarly eat hearth cakes of oats, but in cities have also wheaten bread, which for the most part was bought by courtiers, gentlemen, and the best sort of citizens. They drink pure wines, not with sugar as the English; yet at feasts they put comfits in the wines, after the French manner; but they had not our vintners fraud to mix their wines. I did never see nor hear that they have any public inns with signs hanging out; but the better sorts of citizens brew ale, their usual

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drink, (which will distemper a stranger's body); and the same citizens will entertain passengers upon acquaintance or intreaty. Their bedsteads were then like cupboards in the wall, with doors to be opened and shut at pleasure, so as we climbed up to our beds. They used but one sheet, open at the sides and top, but close at the feet, and so doubled. When passengers go to bed, their custom was to present them with a sleeping cup of wine at parting. The country people and merchants used to drink largely; the gentlemen somewhat more sparingly; yet the very courtiers, by night meetings, and entertaining any stranger, used to drink healths not without excess; and to speak truth without offence, the excess of drinking was then far greater in general among the Scots than the English. Myself being at the court, invited by some gentlemen to supper, and being forewarned to fear this excess, would not promise to sup with them, but upon condition that my invitor would be my protection from large drinking, which I was many times forced to invoke, being courteously entertained, and much provoked to carousing; and so for that time avoided any great intemperance. Remembering this, and having since observed, in my conversation at the English court, with the Scots of the better sort, that they spend great part of the

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slight in drinking not only wine, but even beer; as myself cannot accuse them of any great intemperance, so I cannot altogether free them from the imputation of excess, wherewith the popular voice chargeth them.

The husbandmen in Scotland, the servants, and almost all the country, did wear coarse cloth made at home of gray or sky colour, and flat blue caps, very broad. The merchants in cities were attired in English or French cloth, of pale colour, or mingled black and blue. The gentlemen did wear English cloth or silk, or light stuffs, little or nothing adorned with silk lace, much less with lace of silver or gold; and all followed at this time the French fashion, especially in court. Gentlewomen, married, did wear close upper bodies after the German manner, with large whale-bone sleeves after the French manner, short cloaks, like the Germans, French hoods, andlarge falling bands about their necks. The unmarried of all sorts did go bare-headed, and wear short cloaks, with most close linen sleeves on their arms, like the virgins of Germany. The inferior sort of citizens wives, and the women of the country, did wear cloaks made of a coarse stuff, of two or three colours, in chequer-work, vulgarly called *pladden*. To conclude, in general, they would not at this time be attired after the Eng-

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lish fashion in any sort; but the men, especially at court, follow the French fashion; and the women, both in court and city, as well in cloaks as naked heads, and also sleeves on the arms, and all other garments, follow the fashion of the women in Germany."

Such is the picture of the manners of the inhabitants of the Scottish metropolis in the end of the sixteenth century. In the beginning of the seventeenth century they were not very much improved. Fraudulent bankrupteies seem to have been so frequent as to occasion a very severe law to be passed against bankrupts by the Court of Session. In 1606 they ordered the magistrates of the city to erect a pillory of stone near the market-cross, with a seat on the top of it, on which were to be placed "all dyvours, (insolvent debtors) quha sall sit thairon ane mercat-day, from ten houres in the morning, quill ane hour after dinner." Night roberries and riots on the streets were also at this time common, as appears from an order of the Scottish privy-council to the magistrates to keep a strict guard, and forbidding all persons from appearing in the streets after ten o'clock at night. Nor was the accommodation in the city at this time very elegant; for, in year 1621, the parliament enacted, that the houses in

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the city, instead of thatch, or boards, should in future be covered with tiles, slates, or lead.

At the public entrance of Charles I. into Edinburgh, after his accession to the throne, he was received in a pompous manner by the magistrates; attended by no less than two hundred and sixty young citizens, dressed in white satin doublets, black velvet breeches, and white silk stockings; and the streets through which he passed were hung with tapestry and carpets. The inhabitants of Edinburgh appear by this time to have improved considerably in their dress, when so many of the citizens could afford to appear so splendidly apparelled; and the furniture of their houses, by the display of tapestry and carpeting on this occasion, was far from being despicable.

In the year 1637, a curious act was passed by the town-council with respect to the dress of the ladies, which may be noticed in this place as illustrative of the manners of the times. It appears to have been customary at that period for the female sex to wear *plaids* as an article of dress, which for some unaccountable reason or other had given offence to the magistrates, and occasioned their passing several acts against the practice. These having been little regarded by the ladies, the act above alluded was published, wherein they state that "such hes bein the im-

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gudencie of manie of them, that they have continewit the forsaid barbarous habitte, and hes added thairto the wearing of their gownes and petticotes about their heads and faces, so that the same is now become the ordinar habitte of all women within the cittie, to the general imputation of their sex, matrones not being abill to be discerned from strumpettis and lowse living women, to thair awne dishonour and the scandal of the cittie," &c. The penalty attached to the disobedience of this act was to ladies of quality heavy fines and censure, and for the lower orders fines and banishment. *Tempora mutantur.* Did the honest magistrates who passed this act live in the present times, it is more than probable that the ladies, under the like penalties, would be obliged to wear some addition to their present dress, as they do not seem to wish to shroud their beauties either in "*plaids*" or "*petticotes.*"

This act of the town-council, notwithstanding the penalties annexed to its neglect, does not appear to have been much regarded. A traveller who writes from Edinburgh in the year 1729 says, "I have been at several concerts of music, and must say, that I never saw in any nation an assembly of greater beauties than those I have seen at Edinburgh. The ladies dress as in England, with this difference, that when they go abroad,

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from the highest to the lowest, they wear a plaid, which covers half of the face and all the body."

In the civil wars which followed this period, the traces of the manners are lost amidst the fury of political dissentions. Jealousy, mutual distrust, and animosity, rankled in the bosoms of the laity; and a striking contempt of the social pleasures, and a rigid exercise of the duties of religion, animated the breasts of the clergy. The conflict of passions which the former circumstances were calculated to rouse in the human heart, and the sombre hue which the latter unavoidably gave to all their enjoyments, characterize the protectorate of Cromwell. On the restoration of Charles II, however, the scene was changed, hospitality was revived, and horse-racing, cock-fighting, and other amusements, were now carried to excess.

In the year 1660 the first stage-coach between Edinburgh and Leith was licensed by the magistrates; and in 1677 the town-council, with a laudable zeal to repress the impositions generally laid upon the citizens who frequented *penny-weddings*, ordered, that in future no person should presume to take, on these occasions, for a man's dinner, more than 24 shillings Scots (2s. Sterling), and from women 18 shillings Scots (1s. 6d. Sterling). In the same year they passed an act, or-

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dering that all persons building houses should, instead of wood, (which had been formerly used for this purpose), build them with stone, and instead of thatch, cover the roofs with tiles or slates, under a penalty of 500 merks, and the house to be demolished. Coffee-houses were also first licensed in Edinburgh in this year.

In the short reign of James II. (or VII.) religious regards seem to have occupied the attension of the citizens, and to have had a considerable share in swaying the manners of the times. None durst teach dancing in public or private without a licence from the magistrates; all persons found on the streets in the time of divine service were taken up by persons appointed for this purpose, and who in the language of the day were called *Sieners*. Absurd and extravagant punishments for fornication were introduced, which often were the occasion of crimes of a deeper dye. These were the pillory and *repenting-stool*, an instrument of ecclesiastical tyranny which is not yet altogether laid aside. The æra of witchcraft was also not yet over; and many old women, accused by the ignorant or the envious of this, were tormented by the rabble, till, by their confession of an imaginary crime, an end was put to their sufferings. So late as the year 1678, no less than ten women were tried for this

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crime before the court of justiciary, convicted on their own confession, strangled at a stake and burned. What may be thought of the manners of that period, even among the higher ranks, when the supreme criminal court of the nation could judge, and fifteen impartial jury men convict, ten women for a crime which has only its origin in ignorance and superstition.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century, public amusements began to be introduced into Edinburgh in greater variety than formerly. Of these music, dancing, and the theatre, were the chief; and perhaps had no small effect in the improvement of manners. Science also now began to dawn in the Scottish capital with a distinguished lustre; and industry and commerce, by the introduction of luxury, almost entirely changed the habits of the inhabitants. Still, however, the gloom with which rigid presbyterianism shaded all the transactions till the middle of the 18th century, was remarkably conspicuous in their aversion to stage performances, and other amusements.

A paper published by Mr. William Creech in the Statistical account of Scotland, throws considerable light on the manners of this period. From this account it appears, that in 1763 people of fashion dined at two o'clock, or a little after

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it, and business was attended to in the afternoon. It was a common practice at that time for the merchants to shut their shops at one o'clock, and to open them again after dinner at two. Wine at this time was seldom seen, or in a small quantity, at the tables of the middle rank of people. It was the fashion for gentlemen to attend the drawing-rooms of the ladies in the afternoons, to drink tea, and to mix in the agreeable society and conversation of the women. People at this period too were interested about religion, and it was fashionable to go to church. Sunday was by all ranks strictly observed as a day of devotion, and few were seen strolling about the streets during the time of public worship. Families attended church, with their children and servants, and family-worship at home was not unfrequent. The collections made at the church-doors for the poor amounted at this time to 1500l. and upwards yearly.

In 1763, according to Mr. Creech, masters took charge of the moral conduct of their apprentices, and generally kept them under their eye in their own houses. The clergy visited, catechised, and instructed the families within their respective parishes in the principles of morality, Christianity and the relative duties of life. The breach of the seventh commandment was punish-

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ed by fine and church censure. Any instance of conjugal infidelity in a woman would have banished her irretrievably from society, and her company would have been rejected even by men who paid any regard to their character. The fines collected by the *kirk-treasurer* for natural children amounted to about 154l. annually. There were at this time only about five or six houses of bad fame, and a very few of the lowest order of females skulked about the streets at night. Street-robbery and picking of pockets were unknown. House-breaking and robbery were extremely rare; and many people thought it unnecessary to lock their doors at night. The execution of criminals in Edinburgh for capital crimes was rare; and three annually were reckoned the average for the whole kingdom of Scotland. For many years in Edinburgh there was no execution.

In the year 1763 there was no such amusement as public cock-fighting, the establishments of this kind which were in the city before having been given up. A young man was termed a *fine fellow*, who to a well informed and accomplished mind, added elegance of manners, and a conduct guided by principle; one who would not have injured the rights of the meanest individual; who contracted no debts that he could not pay;

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who thought every breach of morality unbecoming the character of a gentleman; and who studied to be useful to society, so far as his opportunities or abilities enabled him. At this time, in the best families in town, the education of daughters was fitted, not only to embellish and improve their minds, but to accomplish them in the useful arts of domestic economy. The sewing-school, the pastry-school, were then essential branches of female education; nor was a young lady of the best family ashamed to go to market with her mother. At this time too, young ladies, even by themselves, might have walked through the streets of the city in perfect safety at any hour; and no person would have presumed to speak to or interrupt them.

The weekly concert in 1763 began at six o'clock, and the performance was over at an early hour. The morality of stage-plays was at this time much agitated and several of the clergy were censured for attending the theatre. By those who attended this amusement without scruple, Saturday night was thought the most improper in the week for going to the play. Every thing, either improper in sentiment or decorum, would have been hissed at with indignation at this period. In the dancing assembly rooms, in 1763, strict regularity with respect to dress and

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decorum, and great dignity of manners, were observed. The profits of this assembly went to the Charity-work-house. The company at the public assemblies met at five o'clock in the afternoon, and the dancing began at six, and ended at eleven, by public orders of the manager, which were never transgressed.

In the year 1763, the accommodation of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was mean, compared to what it now is. The city at that time was almost confined within the walls, and the suburbs were of small extent. With respect to lodging, the houses which in 1763 were possessed by the first families, were twenty years after inhabited by tradesmen or by people in humble life. The lord Justice-clerk's house was possessed by a French teacher, lord President Craigie's house by a rouping-wife, (saleswoman of old furniture), and lord Drummore's house was left by a chairman for want of accommodation. In 1763 there were only two stage-coaches to the town of Leith, and the only other in the Scottish capital was one to London, which set off once a month, and was from twelve to sixteen days on the road. The hackney coaches at this time were few in number, and perhaps the worst of the kind in Britain. But the want of these was less severely felt at this period, from the great quanti-

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ty of sedan-chairs, which were to be had at a very moderate price. In 1763 few coaches were made in Edinburgh; and the nobility and gentry in general brought their carriages from London. Perfumers shops were not at this time known, and there was no such profession as a haberdasher. Hair-dressers were numerous, but were hardly permitted to exercise their profession on Sundays, and many of them voluntarily declined it. There was no such thing known or used as an umbrella. The wages to maid-servants at this period were from 3l. to 4l. a year. They dressed decently in blue or red cloaks or plaids, suitable to their stations. Few families had men servants. The wages were from 6l. to 10l. *per annum*. A stranger coming to Edinburgh was obliged to put up at a dirty uncomfortable inn, or to remove to private lodgings. There was no such place as a hotel; the word indeed was not known, or was only intelligible to persons acquainted with the French.

The chief characteristic feature of the times we are speaking of seems to have been a formality, which those who recollect the period call decorum, an affected gravity, which has been called dignity, and a sanctimonious preciseness and regularity, the last remains of fanaticism, which has been named prudence and propriety. It is natu-

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ral for those who spent the best part of their life about the time we have mentioned, to look back with partiality to that period, and, when comparing it with the present, to look with less complacency upon that freedom of manner, unshackled with affected gravity or distant reserve, which marks the present age; but we do not choose to rank among those common-place declaimers who think every succeeding age to be worse than the former.

The gentleman from whose notes we have chiefly extracted the preceding state of the manners of the inhabitants of Edinburgh in 1763, has fortunately also given a statement of facts relating to the same subject in 1783. If this statment be correct, (which we have no reason to doubt), luxury and licentiousness, rapine and robbery, had in the short space of twenty years made a remarkable progress indeed. Happily, however, the current of vice has not increased with the same rapidity since that time, or we should by this time have been totally overwhelmed in it.

In 1788, people of fashion, and of the middle rank, dined at four or five o'clock: No business was done in the afternoon, dinner of itself having become a very serious matter. Every tradesman in decent circumstances presented wine after dinner; and many in plenty and variety. At

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this time the drawing-rooms were totally deserted; invitations to tea in the afternoon were given up; and the only opportunity gentlemen had of being in the company of the ladies was when they happened to *mess* together at dinner or supper; and even then an impatience was sometimes shewn till the ladies retired. Card-parties, after a long dinner, and also after a late supper, were frequent. Attendance on church too, at this period, was greatly neglected, and particularly by the men; Sunday was by many made a day of relaxation; and young people were allowed to stroll about at all hours. Families thought it ungenteel to take their domestics to church with them; the streets were far from being void of people in the time of public worship; and in the evenings were frequently loose and riotous; particularly owing to bands of apprentice-boys and young lads. Family worship was almost disused. The weekly collections at the church doors for the poor had greatly decreased in amount.

In 1783, (says Mr. Creech), few masters would receive apprentices to lodge in their houses. If they attended their hours of business, masters took no farther charge. The rest of their time *might be* passed, as too frequently happens, in vice and debauchery; hence they become idle, insolent, and dishonest. The wages to journeymen

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in every profession were greatly raised since 1763, and disturbances frequently happened for a still farther increase: Yet many of them riot on Sunday, are idle all Monday, and can afford to do this on five days labour. Visiting and catechising by the clergy were disused (except by a very few); and if people do not choose to go to church, they may remain as ignorant as Hottentots, and the ten commandments be as little known as obsolete acts of parliament. At this time, likewise, although the law punishing adultery with death was unrepealed, (says Mr. Creech), yet, strange to tell, it ceased to be acted upon; church censure was disused, and separations and divorces were become frequent. Even the women who were rendered infamous by public divorce, had been, by some people of fashion, again received into society. The fines collected by the *kirk-treasurer*, for bastard children, amounted to 600l. The number of brothels had increased twenty-fold since 1763, and the women of the town more than a hundred fold. Every quarter of the city and suburbs was infested with multitudes of females abandoned to vice; and street-robbery, house-breaking, and theft, were astonishingly frequent. At one time, at this period, there were no less than six criminals under sentence of death in Edinburgh prison in

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one week; and upon the autumn circuit of this year (1783) no less than thirty-seven capital indictments were issued.

In 1783 there were many public cock-fighting matches, or *mains*, as they are technically termed, and a regular cock-pit was built for this school of cruelty. A young man at this time was termed a *fine fellow*, who could drink three bottles of wine; who discharged all debts of *honour*, (game debts and tavern bills), and evaded payment of every other; who swore immoderately, and before ladies, and talked of his *word of honour*; who ridiculed religion and morality as folly and hypocrisy, (but without argument); who was very jolly at the table of his friend, and would lose no opportunity of seducing his wife, or of debauching his daughter; but, on the mention of such a thing being attempted to his own connections, would have cut the throat, or blown out the brains of his dearest companion offering such an insult; who was forward in all the fashionable follies of the time; who disregarded the interests of society, or the good of mankind, if they interfered with his own vicious, selfish pursuits and pleasures. At this period, the daughters of many tradesmen consumed their mornings at the toilet, or in strolling from shop to shop, &c. Many of them would have blushed to have been

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seen in a market. The cares of the family were devolved upon a house-keeper, and the young lady employed those heavy hours when she was disengaged from public or private amusements, in improving her mind from the precious stores of a circulating library; and all, whether they had taste for it or not, were taught music. Such was the danger at this time to which unprotected females were exposed, that the mistresses of boarding schools found it necessary to advertise, that their young ladies were not permittted to go abroad without proper attendants.

In 1783 the weekly concert began at seven o'clock; but it was not in general well attended. The morality of stage plays, or their effects on society, were never thought of, and the most crowded houses were always on Saturday night. The boxes for the Saturday night plays were generally taken for the season, and strangers on that night could seldom procure a place. The galleries never failed to applaud what they formerly would have hissed as improper in sentiment or decorum. The public assemblies met at eight and nine o'clock, and the lady directress sometimes did not make her appearance till ten. The young masters and misses, who would have been mortified not to have seen out the ball, thus returned home at three or four in the morning,

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and yawned, and gaped, and complained of headachs all the next day.

In 1783, the accommodation of the inhabitants of Edinburgh was splendid, and the houses in the New Town unrivalled in elegance. The city had extended so much, that it covered twice the extent of ground it formerly did. The stage-coaches to Leith and other parts were tripled, and no less than fifteen every week set out for London, and reached it in sixty hours. The hackney-coaches at this time were the handsomest in Britain. Coaches and chaises were constructed as elegantly in Edinburgh as any where in Europe; and many were annually exported to St. Petersburgh and the cities on the Baltic. The profession of a haberdasher, which was not known in 1763, was now nearly the most common in town. (This profession includes many trades, the mercer, the milliner, the linen-draper, the hatter, the hosier, the glover, and many others.) Perfumers had now splendid shops in every principal street; and some of them advertised the keeping of bears, to kill occasionally, for greasing ladies and gentlemens hair, as superior to any other animal fat. Hair-dressers were more than tripled in number, and their busiest day was Sunday. An eminent surgeon, who had occasion to walk a great deal in the course of his business, first

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used an umbrella in Edinburgh, in the year 1780; and in 1783 they were much used. Maid-servants dressed now as fine as their mistresses did in 1763. Almost every genteel family had a man-servant; and the wages were from 10l. to 20l. a-year. In 1783, also, a stranger might have been accommodated not only comfortably, but elegantly at many public hotels; and the person who, in 1763, was obliged to put up with accommodation little better than that of a waggoner or carrier, may now be lodged like a prince, and command every luxury of life.

Such are, according to Mr. Creech, the features of the times in 1783. Less rigid, morose, and affected than those of 1763, an ease of manner seems to have been by this time introduced, which characterizes an improvement in manners. Of morals, this period, from the foregoing facts concerning the decay of religious principle, the multiplication of the women of the town, of robberies, and the late hours which fashion had introduced, presents not such a pleasing picture.

"In no respect," says Mr. Creech, "were the manners of 1763 and 1783 more remarkable, than in the decency, dignity, and delicacy of the one period, compared with the looseness, dissipation, and licentiousness of the other. Many people ceased to blush at what would formerly have

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been reckoned a crime."—"The behaviour of the last age (says Dr. Gregory) was very reserved and stately. It would now be reckoned stiff and formal. Whatever it was, it had certainly the effect of making them more respected."

Of the leading traits of the manners since that period, the following is a short sketch.—The luxury of the table, and the late hours of dinner and amusements, have much increased since 1783. By the more opulent tradesmen and merchants, business is little attended to in the afternoon; and the variety of delicacies at their tables is perhaps equal to what the first circles had in 1763. The company of the ladies is also, as in 1783, much neglected, and the bottle is preferred to the amusements of the drawing-room. Attendance at church, however, was in 1796 fashionable, and a universal interest was excited with regard to religion. The large building of the Circus, which had been erected in 1788 for equestrian performances, and in 1792 converted into a playhouse, was now occupied as a place of worship, and considerable sums of money were subscribed for sending missionaries to convert the heathen in foreign lands. At this time religious zeal was so universal, that even some of the *servants of Satan*, the players themselves, became ministers

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of the gospel*. Sunday, however, was not so rigidly observed as in 1763, and it still continued by many to be held as a day of relaxation. Whether family-worship was much attended to in the period we are speaking of, we have not ascertained, but public prayers were more frequent than before. Religious societies were also formed for propagating the gospel at home; places of worship called Tabernacles were built; the Scottish capital was inundated with itinerant preachers from England; and from it as a centre missionaries were issued to every part of the country. One of the most elegant amusements of the metropolis, the concerts at St. Cecilia's Hall, was at this time given up, and the hall itself was, and is still, occupied as a place of worship.

Visiting and catechising their parishioners is by the clergy at this time (1805) almost entirely given up, excepting among the dissenters; and these too do not officially visit so often as formerly. People of fashion do not frequent the church so often as a few years ago; and the number of fines for natural children has not decreased in the hands of the present *kirk-treasurer*. The number of prostitutes, which, according to Mr. Creech, had

* *Vide* Edinburgh Missionary Magazine, Vol. i.

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increased *more than a hundred fold* in the short space of twenty years, (from 1763 to 1783), has not increased in the same ratio since the latter of these periods, though their number has not perhaps much diminished. The torrent of vice, which, from the facts exhibited, appears to have been so alarming at that period, has been stopped, else by this time, on the same average of increase, the number of prostitutes would have amounted to that of the present population of the city. The wages of journeymen, since 1783, has been much increased, and nearly doubled since that time. Housebreakings and robberies at present are rare; and the execution of criminals seldom occurs in Edinburgh. If the terror of ecclesiastical punishments, the *repenting-stool*, and *public satisfaction to the kirk*, did not precipitate unfortunate women into the unnatural crime of child-murder, perhaps a series of years might be mentioned, in which there was no capital offence committed in Scotland.

Public cock-fighting matches are now nearly given up in the city; and this barbarous amusement, it is hoped, will soon be laid aside for ever. Of the *fine fellow* of 1805 it is difficult to strike the peculiar likeness. Less accomplished than those of 1763, and without many of the vices of those of 1783, the *fine fellow* of the present day

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is rather an object of laughter than censure, of pity rather than of reprobation. He can drive a coach, full of ladies, equal to the most experienced coachman; does not often overturn the carriage, and very seldom rides down old people or children. As a genealogist he equals the Highlander or Welchman; can trace the pedigree of *Goldfinder* through a hundred descents, and enumerate all the *dams*, *grand-dams*, and *great-grand-dams*, with the most fluent accuracy. He is a skilful physiognomist; can tell the good or bad qualities of a horse at first sight; and in the refined employments of the stable, can vie with the most expert groom or stable-boy. With regard to religion, unless he acquires it in the *Racer's Kalendar*, or *Taplin's Farriery*, he has no opportunity of knowing any thing about it. But in other parts of education he is not deficient: he excels in those tropes or figures of speech which the vulgar call swearing; and his method of argument is much more simple and convincing than the analytic or synthetic modes of the schools. By this mode *(betting)* he could argue with a philosopher, and come off victorious, unless the philosopher were richer than he. As to the fair sex, the elegant society of the *stable* is preferable, in his estimation, to that of the drawing-room; and the lounge among brother *fine-fellows* in the

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coffee-house, or the tavern, is superior to the company of the ladies, in whose conversation his accomplishments do not enable him to bear a part. He pays his debts of honour much in the same manner as the *fine fellow* of 1783; and like him can drink three bottles of wine, kick the waiter, and knock down watchmen with a good grace. In short, the *fine fellow* of the present day is neither calculated to add much to virtue by his good qualities, nor to increase vice by his bad ones.

Balls and concerts are conducted much in the same manner as in 1783, except that perhaps later hours are become more fashionable. In the theatre, though loose expressions may still be applauded by the upper gallery, yet by the other parts of the audience they are always reprobated. Of the present manners of the female sex, the improvement is certainly striking. Though the young ladies are seldom to be seen at market, or perhaps do not interest themselves much in the management of household affairs, yet we may pronounce them superior to those of 1763, or 1783. Music, dancing, and a grammatical knowledge of their own and of the French and Italian languages, are essential parts of modern female education; and though the making of pastry, jellies, and gooseberry-wine, are not held of so

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much importance as they appear to have been for the first of these periods, yet they are not even now totally neglected. As domestic conveniences, the ladies of 1805 may possibly be inferior to those of 1763; but as accomplished companions, they are certainly far their superiors.

The accommodation, in every respect, is better now than at any former period. The Edinburgh inns and hotels equal those of any city in elegance and ready service; and if the manners of the people are not so perfect as might be wished, they are at least as good as could be expected, in a city where wealth and luxury give so many temptations to corruption and vice.

The gentleman of 1763 seems to have been so much under the restraint of rules, which regulated all his periods of amusement, as to leave him very little exercise of thought, or allow him little liberty of consulting his own ease or pleasure. In 1783 this stiffness was thrown off; ease and familiarity occupied its place; but vice and folly seem to have predominated. In 1805, this ease and freedom of manner continues; but to the honour of the times, vice is not so prevalent as it is related to have been in 1783.—The ladies have also much changed since 1763, but that change has been for the better. At that period they were good housewives and nurses, and per-

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haps little else; but in 1783 and 1805, if they have lost something of these qualities, they have made it sufficiently up, by improving themselves in all that can be expected or wished in an interesting agreeable companion.

MARKETS, FUEL, AND WATER.

THE Markets of Edinburgh afford all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life in considerable variety. In former times these markets occupied the middle of the High Street, which, from that circumstance, was then called the Market Street. They are now situated on the north side of this street, from which they enter by narrow lanes or *closes*, and occupy part of the declivity of the hill on which the old division of the city is built. The Markets are disposed in terraces or platforms on this descending ground, which communicate with one another by flights of stairs; and being situated in one place are very convenient for the inhabitants.

Fruit-market.—The fruit-market is in the centre of the city, and consists of stalls disposed round the Tron Church. Here are sold all the

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varieties of Scots and English fruit in their seasons. In summer, the supply of gooseberries and strawberries is particularly copious; and it is estimated, that of these last are sold, during the short time they continue, upwards of 100,000 Scottish, or 400,000 English pints. The rarer fruits are sold in shops.

Green-market.—This market occupies the uppermost terrace in the range of markets. Culinary vegetables, from the kitchen-gardens around the city, are always to be had here in plenty, and of excellent quality.

Veal-market.—The veal-market is on the descending terrace below the green-market, and is so named from its being solely appropriated to the sale of veal.

Poultry-market.—This market is situated on the same platform with the veal-market, and has communication, by flights of stairs, with the green-market above, and beef-market below. The supply of common poultry is copious. But this market exhibits an article perhaps peculiar to itself, the Gannet or *Solan-goose.* The young birds are taken every year, in large quantities, at the Bass Rock, in the mouth of the Frith of Forth, for which, with this view, a high rent is paid. They are generally first brought to market about the middle of July, when the Edinburgh Races

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are held; and the demand is at that time the greatest, on account of the resort of strangers hither, to whom they are a rarity. They continue to be sold till about the middle of September, when the whole colony of gannets, old and young, leave the Bass rock, to spend the winter in the ocean, wherever shoals of herring or mackrel may invite. The same colony returns to the Frith in the beginning of the following month of May, and immediately resumes possession of the Bass, its favourite breeding-place.

In winter the supply of wild-duck is pretty large, but not certain or constant, the catching of wild-duck not being here a business as in England. The Mallard or common wild-duck, the Teal, the Wigeon, and the Golden-eye (*a*), are the most common kinds: the Morillon (*b*) and Long-tailed duck (*c*) are less frequent. Sometimes a few pairs of the Velvet-duck (*d*) appear on the stalls; these are caught in the Frith by the Newhaven fishers, and are by them called *sea-jucks*. Shags (*e*) or *skarts* are occasionally caught and brought to market in the same way.

(*a*) *Quink goose.* Anas clangula, Lin.
(*b*) Anas glaucion.
(*c*) *Caloo.* Anas glacialis.
(*d*) Anas fusca.
(*e*) Pelecanus graculus.

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During this season also, several species of wild geese are here to be found; especially the Grey Lag (*a*), the White-fronted (*b*), the Bean (*c*), and the Brent Goose (*d*): the Bernacle (*e*) also occurs, but is more rare. After winter-storms, Mergansers (*f*) and Dusky Grebes (*g*) may be expected.—In severe seasons, considerable quantities of game are privately brought to market, viz. *Heath-fowl* or Black Cock (*h*), *Muirfowl* or Red grous (*i*), Ptarmigan or White grous (*k*), Partridges, and rarely Quails (*l*). In such seasons, Woodcocks, Curlieus or *whaaps*, Snipes and Jack-snipes, are also brought to market in plenty; with smaller birds of different kinds, especially Fieldfares and Redwings, Sandpipers, Blackbirds, &c. During summer the Eider-duck (*m*) and Shieldrake (*n*) occasionally occur. The Bittern (*o*) is sometimes,

(*a*) Anas anser. (*b*) Anas albifrons.
(*c*) Anas fabalis, Bewick.
(*d*) *Horra-goose.* Anas bernicla.
(*e*) *Claikis* or *Cleck-goose.* Anas erythropus.
(*f*) Mergus serrator.
(*g*) Colymbus nigricans. (Bewick's Brit. Birds.)
(*h*) Tetrao tetrix. (*i*) Lagopus altera, Ray.
(*k*) Tetrao lagopus. (*l*) Tetrao coturnix.
(*m*) *Dunter-goose* or *Colk.* Anas mollissima.
(*n*) *Skeldrake* or *Shygoose.* Anas tadorna.
(*o*) *Bog-blutter* or *Bog-bummer.* Ardea stellaris.

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though very rarely, sold at the same season; together with the Water-hen, the Coot, and the Water-rail; the Golden Plover, the Green Plover or Lapwing (*a*), and the Redshank (*b*).—The common Pigeon and Wood-pigeon are to be found in large quantities.

Rabbits are sold in the same market, and nowhere can the supply be more copious. They are brought chiefly from the extensive warrens at Goulon *Links* or downs in East Lothian. Hares are also sold in private.

The Poultry-market is likewise frequented by the retailers of Eggs.

Butcher-market.—The butcher-market occupies the next descending terrace. It was formerly divided into two parts; that in which *beef* was sold occupying this terrace, and that which was appropriated to the sale of *mutton* a lower platform: but both these articles, together with lamb and pork, are now sold indiscriminately in either. From the lower butcher-market a space is inclosed,—called the *Tripe-market*, which is set apart for the disposal of the intestines, &c. of the animals killed for the butcher-markets.

(*a*) Also called *Peasweet* or *Tewhit*.

(*b*) Scolopax calidris.

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Fish-market.—This is a very commodious market, entering from the lower butcher-market by a flight of wide stairs, and having besides two entries, which afford access to carts or waggons. It is surrounded by covered stalls, which are chiefly occupied by the retailers of salmon and trout. The fish-women of Newhaven and Fisher-row, with the wicker-baskets in which they carry their fish, form two rows in the centre of the market. It is highly amusing to a stranger to pass through this place at a throng time. It is well-known that the Edinburgh fish-women have an absurd custom of demanding, at first, about three times the price they expect and do accept for their fish. This gives rise to much quarreling, and much wheedling, in which all the eloquence of Billingsgate may sometimes be recognised, with the change only of the broad Scottish dialect for the Cockney twang. To convey an accurate idea of the supply to be expected in this market, we shall enumerate the kinds of fish which generally appear in it, and shall distinguish their seasons.

Salmon is brought to market fresh from different rivers, from December to October. Common Trout, (salmo fario) and Char (salmo alpina) are brought from Lochleven near Kinross; and Sea Trout (salmo trutta) from the mouth of the

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Esk at Musselburgh, during spring and summer. Spirlings (salmo eperlanus) are brought to market in March and April, at which time they ascend the river Forth in millions.

Pike and Perch are sometimes sent to market from the lake of Linlithgow. Eels are very common, but not much demanded.

The supply of Cod and Haddock is almost uninterrupted. During winter great quantities are brought in carts from Dunbar and Eyemouth: during summer the market is chiefly supplied from Newhaven and Fisherrow; the fish from these last places, being less chafed by carriage, is generally preferred. Ling is less common than Cod, and sells at a higher price. Whitings are very common, and in autumn are often found of a large size. Under the common name of *Podly*, the young of the Coal-fish (gadus carbonarius), and a greenish backed fish (gadus virens), are confounded. Sometimes the Coal-fish are found of a large size, like a full-grown salmon; they are then termed *Sethes*, *Seys*, or *greg lords*.

A shoal of Pilchards generally precedes the Herrings, and Pilchards are to be found in the market in October and November; after which the Herring set in, and continue till March. In May and June vast quantities of sprats or *garvey-herrings* used to be caught near Cramond, and brought to

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market. Of late years, however, the fishers of Newhaven have procured an order of the Magistrates prohibiting this fishery, on the supposition that sprats are not a distinct species of herring, (as Linnæus and Pennant have made them), but merely the young of the common herring.

Mackrel are sold during summer, but seldom in large quantities.

The *Sea-cat* or Wolf-fish is not uncommon in the market, but is often despised on account of its name by those who do not know its excellence at the table.

The male Lumpfish or *Padle* is brought to market in April and May. The female is not eatable.

The supply of flat-fish is copious. Holibut, (here called *turbot*), and the true Turbot (here called *rowan-fleuk*) are pretty common during summer. Soles are rather rare, and of a small size: they are caught only in Aberlady Bay in July and August. Plaice, Dab, and Flounder, are to be found in the market almost every day in the year, and are sold promiscuously under the name of *fleuks*; the small plaice, however, being sometimes distinguished by the name of *salties*. Under the title of *Skate* are comprehended the proper Skate (raia batis), the Thornback (raia clavata), which is the most common and most

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esteemed species; and the Sharp-nosed Ray (raia oxyrinchus), which is seldom caught. The young of all these species are called *maiden skate*. They are brought to market throughout the summer.

The Sturgeon does not appear in the market above once or twice in a season. The Gilt-head, the Wrasse, and the Saury-pike are rarely seen in it, as they are only occasional and temporary visitors of the Frith.

The Father-lasher or *lucky-proach*, and Grey Gurnard or *crooner*, (a Scottish name which it has got from a purring or *crooning* noise which it makes when taken, by forcing the air through its gills), are common, but are not esteemed.

The Blenny or *greenbone*, and the Sand-launce or *sand-eel* inhabit the shores, and are carried to market in the summer.

Lobsters are caught on the deep shores of Fife, and sold in the Edinburgh market at high prices. The Cancer Norvegicus, which bears some resemblance to a lobster, is often accidentally caught at the mouth of the Frith, and is sometimes carried to market. Crabs or *partains* (cancer pagurus) are taken in vast quantities during the spring and early part of summer, and are sold very cheap: frequently the great claws only are brought to market. The male crabs are the best in spring, the females in the end of summer.

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Oysters are to be found in the Edinburgh market from the 1st of September till the 1st of May, and the dredging of them affords a livelihood to many families at Newhaven. The close-time of of the oyster fishing is fixed by the magistrates of Edinburgh: it would perhaps be an improvement on it, to make it begin only with 1st June and continue till 1st October, it being a fact that the oysters do not here begin to spawn till the end of May, and that they continue in spawn during the greater part of September.—The scallop throws its spawn in April; and this may possibly have been mistaken for that of the oyster.

Clams or Scallops, with *spouts* or Razor-fish, are often brought to market. Great quantities of Mussels (mytilus edulis) are gathered by the fish-women at the recesses of spring tides, and meet with a ready sale. Cockles and Limpets are much neglected. *Whilks and Buckies*, (buccinum undatum and turbo littoreus) are often brought to market or hawked through the streets; as are also *Dulse and Tangles*, (or the blades of fucus palmatus, with the tender stalks of fucus digitatus).—*Fine Prawns* is one of the evening calls of Edinburgh. These prawns are caught on the shallow sandy beach at Figget Whins: a few Shrimps are sometimes intermixed with them.

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Besides these, which are the principal markets, there are butchers shambles and shops in different parts of the city and suburbs, for the supply of those who are situated at a distance. Salt is sold in shops, and by women who cry it through the streets in wicker baskets or *creels*, which they carry on their backs. These women come for the most part from the salt-pans near Fisher-row, but some even come, with their little cargo, from Prestonpans, a distance of nine miles. They arrive every morning, and depart the same day, after disposing of their commodity.

The markets for Black-cattle, sheep, horses, and corns, are held on Wednesdays in the wide street named the Grassmarket.

The only article of *Fuel* used in Edinburgh is coal. This valuable mineral seems to have been used, though not generally, at a very early period in Scotland. In the year 1291, a charter was executed in favour of the abbot and convent of Dunfermline, granting them the privilege of digging coal in the lands of Pittencrieff, in Fifeshire. Æneas Sylvius, who wrote about the middle of the fifteenth century, relates, that he saw in Scotland "the poor people who in rags begged at the churches, receive for alms pieces of stone, with which they went away contented. This species of stone (says he) whether with sulphur,

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or whatever inflammable substance it may be impregnated, they burn in place of wood, of which their country is destitute." The coal-works at Gilmerton, in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, were begun to be wrought in the year 1627. Before this time the fuel of the citizens of Edinburgh seems to have been chiefly heath, furze, and brushwood. In the year 1584, an accident by fire having happened in the city by some of the *stacks* of these articles in the narrow lanes and streets, the town-council ordered, that in future all these should be removed to a more convenient place, under the penalty of 20l. Scots; so that it seems to have been near a century later before coals came into general use. The price of coals in Edinburgh at present is about fifteen shillings Sterling *per* ton.

Edinburgh is supplied with excellent *spring-water*, which is conveyed in pipes from the elevated grounds of Comiston, about 3½ miles south-west of the city. The first pipe to bring water from this distance was laid in the year 1681. One Peter Bruschi, a German engineer, received at this time from the magistrates the sum of 2950l. Sterling, for laying a leaden-pipe, of 3 inches in diameter, from Comiston to a reservoir to be erected on the Castle-hill, the highest part of the city, from whence it might be circulated with

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ease through all the districts. This small pipe was soon found insufficient to answer the demands of the inhabitants; but there was none other completed till about the year 1722, when one of 4½ inches in the bore was laid. These still, owing to the increasing number of people in the capital, were found insufficient for the supply, and in the year 1787 an iron-pipe of 5 inches diameter was added. Preceding the year 1787 the reservoir at Comiston received four distinct streams of water from the same number of pipes; and these at their fullest discharge into the cistern were estimated to pour into it from 800 to 900 Scots pints of water (near seven hogsheads) in the minute, but at other times, when the discharge into the fountain head is less, or in the usual heat in summer, from 150 to 170 pints. The reservoir at Comiston is elevated 44 feet above the reservoir on the Castle-hill. When the fountain-head at Comiston is full, the great pipe at the Castle-hill discharges into the reservoir in town 210 Scots pints *per* minute, (nearly equal to 840 English pints). The reservoir in the city contains 149,472 Scots pints, or 291 tons, 3 hogsheads, and 6 gallons. This supply of water still proving too little, an iron-pipe of 7 inches in diameter was laid in 1790, and additional springs, three miles farther south than the former, were

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taken in. This last pipe cost the city of Edinburgh upwards of 20,000l. A few years ago the magistrates ordered the greater part of the leaden pipes, which their predecessors had laid at an expence of nearly 40,000l. to be dug up, and cast-iron pipes to be substituted in their room. This was done, it has been alleged, merely to raise a sum of 6000l. or 7000l. by the sale of the old lead. But as lead is a deleterious metal, and is speedily acted upon by the acids in the water, perhaps higher motives, the health of the inhabitants, may be presumed to have actuated the town-council on this occasion. Though the chemical action of water upon the iron hastens the decomposition of iron pipes; yet it is well known that water slightly impregnated with iron is far from being hurtful to health. The reservoir on the Castle-hill now contains about 300 tons of water, and one lately erected near Heriot's Hospital contains nearly the like quantity. Private families are supplied with pipes to their houses by the magistrates, on payment of a small annual sum; but in the old part of the city, the practice of carrying the water on the backs of men and women, in small barrels, to the high houses, or to those who have not pipes of their own, is still continued.

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MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

THE Scottish national character is vanity. In no instance has this characteristic feature of the people discovered itself in a more striking manner than in the transactions of the citizens of Edinburgh. When in 1763 the improvement of the city, by the extension of its boundaries and the erection of new public buildings took place, the people entered into the scheme with an enthusiasm which is hardly to be paralleled. Since that time the city has been extended to more than double its former size, and the streets and buildings of this new part of it present an appearance for regularity, elegance of architecture, and general magnificence, which has raised the external appearance of Edinburgh above all the cities of Europe. But Scottish vanity is most conspicuous in the public buildings. When forming the plans of many of these, it was on a scale

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of magnitude, which the poverty of the country prevented them from executing. The Observatory on the Calton-hill stood for a number of years with only a small part built of the intended plan; and from poverty was at last unavoidably finished in a very inferior style. Half of the building for the national records only is erected; it was found necessary to contract the plan of the Bridewell before its erection; and the small part built of the new University stands an immense ruin, a monument of vanity of which poverty has prevented the completion. In dress too, this ruling passion characterizes the citizens of Edinburgh. On Sundays or holidays, in this respect, the servant is not to be distinguished from the master, the rich from the poor; all is sacrificed to appearances.

The vast height of the houses in Edinburgh has always attracted the notice of strangers. However high they now appear, yet at a former period they were much higher. An act of the Scottish parliament was passed in the year 1698, prohibiting any building afterwards to be erected in the city from being built more than five stories or floors in height. This, however, seems only to have applied to the front wall facing any street or lane; the back part, on account of the declivity of the ground on which many of them stand,

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being much higher. The highest house at present in Edinburgh forms part of the Parliament Square; and although the front to the square does not exceed the limited height, yet the back part of it consists of no fewer than twelve floors. Each floor in these houses is inhabited by separate families; and many of the larger buildings have two or more families on one floor. The whole enter by one common staircase.

The want of a proper regard to cleanliness in the inhabitants of Edinburgh has been often remarked. In constructing the old part of the city, common sewers, for conveying away nuisances of every kind, were neglected; and for many years, even till lately, it was customary for servants to discharge all the filth from the windows into the streets, at a certain hour in the morning or at night. As that was not regularly carried away, an odour, perhaps not so grateful as the perfumes of Arabia, was sensibly felt in many of the principal streets, which to strangers, not accustomed to be regaled in this manner, was generally complained of as a grievance. The great English lexicographer, Dr. Samuel Johnson, among many other travellers who have honoured the Scottish metropolis with a visit, remarks severely on this circumstance. In the building of the new part of the town, however, this convenience was not

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overlooked; and, by the strict attention of the police, the nuisance is in a great measure removed in the old part of it. That this disregard to cleanliness should have had no bad effects on the health of the inhabitants, by propagating the seeds of disease, may be attributed to the elevated situation of the city, which exposes it to the action of the winds, and the putrid vapour being corrected by the acidity of the coal smoke. The west wind most commonly prevails in this part of the country, and it sometimes rages with considerable violence. Mr. Arnot remarks, that, on Saturday the 7th of January 1778, the Leith guard, consisting of twelve men and a serjeant of the 70th regiment, were all blown off the Castle-hill, and some of them severely hurt.

Coaches were first introduced into Britain in the year 1580, and into Scotland, in the suite of the English ambassador, in 1598. In Edinburgh, coaches for the use of the people were established in 1610. These were brought from the Continent, and patronised by a royal patent. The fare to Leith at this time was twopence, being all that was allowed by the patent. In the year 1673, there were twenty hackney-coaches in Edinburgh; in 1752 the number had dwindled to fourteen; at present, however, it has greatly increased, and is much more now than at any former period.

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Hackney-chairs, owing to the increased number of coaches, are not now so much used as formerly in Edinburgh. Their number has of consequence diminished considerably; and there is not now in the city the tenth part of the number which was fifty years ago. The chairs are for the most part carried by the natives of the Highlands, who resort in great numbers to Edinburgh for employment.

In Edinburgh there is a singular establishment, called the *Cadees Company*. These cadees, or errand-men, although they had existed (under the patronage of the magistrates), as a profession for a considerable time before, were incorporated by the town-council into a society in the year 1714. At this time they had the sole right and privilege of being news-cryers or pamphlet-sellers. But this part of their duty they have now given up, and they are now only remarkable as errand-men. Their fidelity and secrecy in this part of their employment has been often remarked; and is noticed, with a high degree of comic humour, in the "Humphry Clinker" of Dr. Smollett. In the rules prescribed by the magistrates at their formation into a society, the cadees are taken bound to attend the church regularly every Sunday, not to swear, and "when they are sent an errand, if the business wherein he is intrusted, or thing

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committed to him, be miscarried through his default, he shall lose his privilege," &c. This institution, like many other useful establishments, is now on the decline, cadees not being so much employed, nor their talents so highly estimated as formerly.

The first account we have of the city of Edinburgh being lighted in winter, is in the year 1554, at which time the common-council ordered *bowets* or lanthorns to be hung out in the streets and lanes, by such persons, and in such places as the magistrates should think fit to appoint, to continue burning for the space of four hours, from five to nine in the evening. These *bowets*, however, having in course of time been found inconvenient, or of little service, the council by a new act, in 1684, ordered, that a lanthorn and candle should be hung out at the first storey (or floor) of every house, from the 29th of October to the 1st of March, and to burn from five o'clock till ten in the evening, under the penalty of five merks Scots. Edinburgh is now lighted in winter by crystal lamps, which are placed along the streets at proper distances; but their number is far from being sufficient for the convenience of the inhabitants. This want of lamps, which the parsimony or the poverty of the city prevents from being supplied, is the more severely felt, as in

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Edinburgh there are no *link-boys* to supply the deficiency.

The *pavement* of the streets of Edinburgh is remarkably durable, and regularly laid. Of the time of the first paving of the streets of the city we have no account. In 1532, however, the magistrates agreed with John Mayser and Bartilme Foliot, French paviours, to make a causeway in the principal streets, at the rate of 20s. Scots per rood, the town furnishing carriage and sand. In the middle of the High Street, opposite the Tron Church, there was formerly a monument, in the shape of a stone coffin, under which it is said one Marlin, a French paviour, was interred, and who is likewise reported to have been the first who paved the streets of Edinburgh. Whether the former persons, or this Marlin, is entitled to the honour of being the first who paved the streets, we pretend not to determine, leaving the subject to be canvassed by antiquaries of more profound investigation. The causeways of Edinburgh are formed of the hard basalt or greenstone, quarried in many places in the neighbourhood of the city; and the foot-pavement next to the houses and shops is formed of excellent sandstone flag, chiefly brought from Hailes Quarry, about two miles west from Edinburgh.

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HISTORY OF LEITH.

LEITH is the sea-port town of Edinburgh. At what time it was first built is uncertain; but in the charter of erection of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, founded by David I. in 1128, it is mentioned by the name of *Inverleith*. Robert I. in the year 1329, granted to the magistrates of Edinburgh the harbour of Leith, and its mills; and in 1398 they acquired all the other rights and privileges of it by purchase from Logan of Restalrig. In the year 1485, the magistrates of Edinburgh, to prevent the inhabitants of Leith from rivalling them in trade, passed an act, ordaining, that no merchant of Edinburgh should presume to take an inhabitant of Leith into partnership, under the penalty of forty shillings

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Scots, and to be deprived of the freedom of the city for one year; and that none of the revenues of the city of Edinburgh should be farmed to any inhabitant of Leith.

The town of Leith shared in the general calamity which desolated the country when the earl of Hartford invaded Scotland in 1541. On that occasion, along with Edinburgh, it was burnt and pillaged by the English soldiers. On the arrival of the French troops to the assistance of Mary of Guise, then regent of Scotland, in 1549, Leith was taken possession of by them, and fortified in behalf of the queen. Leith was at this time erected by the queen into a borough of barony; and the inhabitants purchased the superiority of their town from Logan of Restalrig for 3000l. Scots. They likewise received promises of an extension of their privileges by its erection into a royal borough; but the queen having died before this could be accomplished, Francis and Mary sold the superiority of it to the citizens of Edinburgh for the sum of 10,000 merks Scots. This was only a partial acquisition to Edinburgh, for the town-council, many years after, purchased the reversion of it from lord Thirlstane for 14,000 merks Scots. The dread of the reforming party at the introduction of French troops into Leith, induced them to require the assistance of

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queen Elizabeth for their expulsion; and the English army having accordingly joined that of the reformers, Leith was besieged in April 1560; but a peace being concluded, the French troops returned home. Soon after this, the council of the kingdom, to prevent any danger to the liberties of the country from the introduction of foreign troops into the kingdom, ordered the magistrates of Edinburgh to demolish the fortifications which had been erected by the French troops.

Leith was however fortified by Oliver Cromwell; and a citadel with five bastions, three of which still remain, was built by that usurper. This citadel was in a great measure demolished at the Restoration, and the site of it given to the duke of Lauderdale, from whom the magistrates of Edinburgh purchased it for the enormous sum of 6000l. Soon after the appearance of Paul Jones in the Frith of Forth, (Sept. 1779,) which excited a considerable degree of alarm on the coast, a battery of nine guns was erected, a little to the westward of the citadel, for the defence of the harbour and shipping. A company of artillery, under proper officers, is constantly stationed in this fort.

The history of Leith affords few facts, besides those we have mentioned, worthy of particular remark. Connected as it is with Edinburgh,

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the history of the one necessarily includes that of the other; the subordinate situation of Leith placing it in the back-ground when public transactions took place. Its harbour has at different times been improved, and piers erected; but the want of a sufficient depth of water prevents the admission of ships of great burden. About the beginning of the last century, the magistrates improved the harbour at a great expence, by extending a stone pier into the sea; and in the year 1777 they farther enlarged it, by the erection of a stone quay towards its west side, having wet and dry docks. These being found insufficient for the great increase of trade and shipping in this port, the foundation of a new stone rampart or pier was laid in 1801, a little to the westward of the former, which is to be accommodated with large wet and dry docks, and an extensive range of warehouses. This new erection is in considerable forwardness; and, when completed, will render the port of Leith more commodious that at any former period. A light house with reflecting lamps is erected at the mouth of the harbour, and of late another, of a similar description, has been erected on the small island of Inchkeith, in the middle of the Frith of Forth, about three miles from Leith.

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DESCRIPTION.

Leith is two miles distant from Edinburgh, but the road to it is now on both sides so much covered with buildings, that it seems rather an extensive street than a road. The Water of Leith divides the town into two parts, which, from their situations, are named South and North Leith. The entrance of the river into the sea forms the principal part of the harbour. The streets in Leith are narrow, irregularly laid down, and most of the buildings paltry, excepting in the new streets to the south and east, where there are many houses finished with much external elegance. The irregularity of the streets in Leith would render any attempt at a description of their relative situations unintelligible to a stranger. We shall therefore only remark a few of the most noted, in which are situated the principal public buildings.

In *South Leith* the principal street is named the Kirkgate, which enters from the great road from Edinburgh called Leith Walk. On the west side of this street stands the Mariners Hospital, an ancient building, with this inscription on the front: "*In the name of the Lord ye masteris and marun-*

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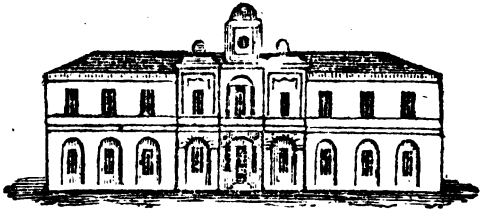
elis bylis this hous to the pour, anno 1555." In the hospital, is a fine painting of Mary queen of Scots. Nearly opposite to this building stands, or rather stood, (for the building is at present pulling down) king James's Hospital, founded by the *Kirk-session* of South Leith in 1614, for the reception of aged women. This building was long occupied as the grammar-school of Leith; but the increase of scholars rendering a more commodious building neccessary for this purpose, a new school-house was lately erected.



GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The new school-house stands on the south-west part of the *links* or downs of Leith. It is a neat building, and is surmounted with a small spire. The rooms for the different classes are elegant and commodious. The building was be-

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gun in 1805, and is just finished. The expence of its erection is to be defrayed by subscription. The teachers of the grammar-school of Leith are inferior to none in every qualification necessary for the instruction of youth.

On the east side of the Kirkgate stands the Church of South Leith, an ancient Gothic building, surmounted with a spire and clock; and a little to the north-east of the church is the *Chapel of Ease*, a commodious building, capable of accommodating upwards of 1500 people at divine worship.

The *Tolbooth* or town-house of Leith is situated at the lower end of the lane called from it the Tolbooth Wynd; and the Weigh-house on the west side of St. Bernard's Street. Neither of these buildings are remarkable for any thing, except as being edifices of ancient erection. The former was built in 1565; the latter was repaired in 1649, and the front rebuilt in 1752.

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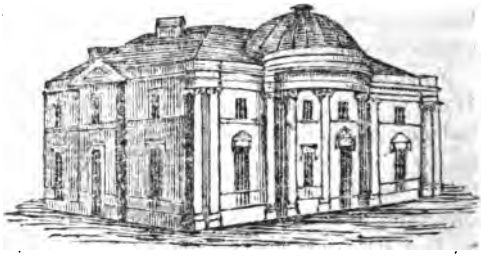

BANK.

The most elegant public building in South Leith is the new office of the Leith Banking Company. This neat small edifice stands in St. Bernard's Street; and was begun to be built last year, (1805). It is now nearly completed. It consists of two floors; a handsome dome rises from the north front; and a projection, ornamented with four Ionic columns, and having three pilasters of the same on each side, decorates the building.—Besides the Leith Banking Company, a branch of the British Linen Company Bank is established in Leith.

At the east end of Bernard's Street stand the Assembly Rooms, which are elegantly fitted up within. Here concerts are occasionally performed during winter.

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In this quarter of Leith, too, a new Episcopal Chapel is now erecting, which promises to be a considerable ornament to the town.

North Leith is divided from South Leith by the Water of Leith, the æstuary of which forms the harbour; but both parts of the town are connected by a draw-bridge. This bridge was erected on the site of an old stone-bridge of three arches, built by Robert Balantyne, abbot of Holyroodhouse, about the year 1493. At the west end of this bridge stands the Church of North Leith, an old building, which is now about to be taken down and a new one erected. In North Leith none of the buildings deserve particular notice. The remains of the fortifications erected by Cromwell may still be traced at the place called from them the Citadel. A little to the westward of Leith lies the populous fishing village of Newhaven, whence the markets of Edinburgh are principally supplied with fish.

Leith, upon the whole, is an irregular confined town; and its external elegance is not much calculated to attract the notice of the stranger. Of late, however, on the south and east it has extended considerably, and many fine buildings have been erected. Some of these are executed in a style no way inferior to the houses in the New Town of Edinburgh.

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Leith is governed by a baron-baillie, with the title of admiral, appointed by the magistrates of Edinburgh, who under him nominates two persons residing in Leith, as his deputies, with the title of resident bailies. The resident bailies hold baron-courts for the decision of petty offences. There are four incorporations in Leith, *viz.* the mariners, maltmen, trades, and traffickers; the first including the masters of ships and sailors; the second malsters and brewers; the third coopers, bakers, smiths, tailors, wrights, weavers, &c.; and the fourth merchants, &c.

The Markets of Leith have the same articles as those of Edinburgh in equal variety; and their water is principally brought in pipes from the small lake of Lochend.

TRADE OF EDINBURGH AND LEITH.

IN Edinburgh there are few general merchants, most of them residing at the port of Leith. There are, however, a vast number of shop-keep-

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ers, and the support of the city, in this respect, depends on the consumption of the necessaries and superfluities of life. The country gentlemen, and those who have made fortunes abroad, generally reside a great part of the year in the town, and most of the rents of the country gentlemen are drawn and circulated among the bankers of Edinburgh. A merchant company was instituted in Edinburgh by royal charter in 1681; and in 1786 a Chamber of Commerce was established by charter for protecting and encouraging the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country. This institution has led the public attention to many useful objects, and has obtained many salutary regulations and laws respecting the general commerce of the country.

The British parliament, in the year 1727, passed an act, enabling his majesty to appoint trustees for encouraging the fisheries and manufactures of Scotland, and for this purpose large sums, destined by the articles of union, were lodged in their hands. The annual premuims given by the trustees, which amount to about 4000l. have had a great influence in diffusing industry, and in exciting emulation among the Scottish manufacturers.

Before the union Edinburgh had but a very limited trade. The unfortunate termination of

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the Darien expedition had a considerable share in damping the ardour of commercial enterprise. Since that time, however, the trade of Edinburgh has been extending by slow and imperceptible degrees; and the present enlargement of the harbour at Leith promises a still farther increase.

The following statement of the shipping belonging to and engaged in the trade of Leith at three different periods, will give an idea of its progressive increase during the first part of the last century.

Number of vessels in 1692, ... 29, tonnage 1702.
..... in 1740, ... 47, ... 2628.
..... in 1752, ... 68, ... 6935.

In the year 1784, the trade of Leith was estimated at half a million Sterling.—Ships cleared at the Custom-house in that year:

From foreign ports, ...	247
With coals, ...	361
Coasters, ...	782
In ballast, ...	384
Total, ...	1774

From the 13th of November 1786 to the 13th

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of November 1787, there arrived in Leith the following vessels:

	Foreign.	English.	Scottish.	Total.
Ships, . .	—	17	10	27
Brigs, . .	11	22	92	125
Sloops, . .	19	282	1407	1708
Tons,	3244	26170	75809	105223

During the same period, there came into Leith harbour from ports within the Frith of Forth 383 vessels with coals, measuring 14,956 tons, and the same number of vessels with other goods, measuring 16,139 tons.

In the year 1791, the registered tonnage amounted to 130,000 tons; and in 1804 the number of vessels of different descriptions which arrived in Leith harbour was 2652, which makes the increase of shipping nearly double since 1787. The shore-dues at Leith (a small tax paid to the city of Edinburgh on landing goods at the quays) amounted, in 1763, to 580l.; in 1789 they were 3455l.; and at present (1805) they average about 4000l. Sterling.

The trade of Leith during the year 1805 has met with a temporary obstruction on account of the blockade of the ports in the north of Germany, and in other countries; but when peace shall again open these to the industry of the manufac-

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turer and the enterprise of the merchant, we may hope to see Leith rise as a sea-port, not the least inconsiderable among the trading towns of Britain.

The following statements will give a pretty accurate idea of the foreign, coasting, and fishing trade of Leith at the present time.

Account of the total number of vessels that were of or belonging to the port of Leith, their tonnage and number of men, that traded to and from foreign ports, also the like account of coasting and fishing vessels, for the year ended 5th January 1806.

Foreign Trade,	82 Ships,	13,975 Tons,	752 Men.
Coasting Trade,	87	5,692	373
Fishing Trade,	7	2,212	274
Total, ...	176	21,819	1,399

Account of the total number of British and Foreign vessels, their tonnage and number of men, including their repeated voyages, that have traded at the port of Leith, to and from foreign kingdoms or states, in the year ended 5th January 1806.

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INWARDS.			
British,	181 Ships,	25,636 Tons,	1,528 Men.
Foreign,	131	16,552	1,041
OUTWARDS.			
British,	147	21,675	1,686
Foreign,	126	16,016	1,054
Total,	585	79,879	5,309

Manufactures of different kinds are carried on in Edinburgh and Leith to a great extent. There are several cast-iron founderies in the neighbourhood of the city, and many large manufactures of glass. The distillation of malt-spirits occupies several large capitals; and the manufacture of candles and soap is carried on in an extensive scale. In the environs of Edinburgh are many large paper-mills, where vast quantities of writing and printing-papers are made. The manufacture of shawls and cassimirs is carried on to a considerable extent; and the printed cottons and linens of Edinburgh are equal to any. Ship-building in Leith occupies a number of hands; and when the magnificent docks now erecting are finished, this branch of art will probably increase. In Leith also are several ropeworks and sail-cloth manufactures.

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POPULATION.

IT is difficult, or perhaps impossible, to give an accurate statement of the population of Edinburgh. Notwithstanding the many lists that have at different times been taken up, this point is far from being exactly ascertained. The season of the year in which these enumerations were made, (generally at a time when the courts and college have their vacations), and a prejudice which almost universally prevails that the purpose of such enumeration was only for some new tax, have hitherto prevented the population from being taken up with accuracy. From a paper in the possession of the Session-clerk of Edinburgh, entitled, "A list of the haill possessors (of houses) in the different parishes," the number of families in the year 1678 appears to have been as follows:

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In the N. W. or Tolbooth parish, . .	518
N. or High Church ditto, . . .	289
N. E. or College ditto, ...	470
S. W. or Old Greyfriars ditto,	672
S. or Old Church ditto, ...	625
S. E. or Tron ditto, ...	664
Total, ...	3333

The old part of the city at that time consisted only of the above six parishes, of consequence the foregoing list contained every family then living in what was properly to be called the city of Edinburgh. Supposing that there were at that time six individuals in every family, (and this has not been thought by some an average too great for Edinburgh) the total number of persons would amount to 19,998. If the suburb of Canongate is reckoned to have contained 2500 inhabitants, the parish of St. Cuthbert's 7000, and those of South and North Leith 6000 persons, the total number of individuals in Edinburgh and its neighbourhood was, in the year 1678, 35,500.

In a paper communicated by the late Dr. Blair, and copied into the "Statistical Account of Scotland," containing an enumeration of families and examinable persons in the city of Edinburgh, apparently taken in the year 1722, the numbers, in-

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cluding the usual proportion of one fourth of the examinable persons for children, amounted to 25,420; and if 15,000 is allowed for the suburbs and the environs, the total number of inhabitants would be 40,420.

Maitland, in his "History of Edinburgh," founding his computation on the register of burials, makes the number of inhabitants in the city to amount to at least 48,000 in 1753. But that calculation is not much to be regarded, as, in 1755 an enumeration was made, at the desire of the late Dr. Webster, when the numbers appeared to be as follows:

In the Old Town of Edinburgh, . .	31,122
In the Canongate, ...	4,500
In the parish of St. Cuthberts, . . .	12,168
In South Leith, ...	7,200
In North Leith, ...	2,205
Total, ...	57,195

Mr. Arnot's computation in 1775 is still more considerable. According to his account, the number of families in Edinburgh, Leith, and the environs, amounts to 13,806, which, calculating at the rate of six persons to each family, makes the number of inhabitants to be 82,836, which,

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added to 1400 for the Castle, Hospitals, &c. amounts in all to 84,236. But six to a family has been reckoned by some too large an average even for Edinburgh, large in general as the families there are; and it has been reckoned nearer the truth to take five as the average number of a family. This, adding 1400 for the Castle, &c. would bring the number of inhabitants in the city and suburbs, including Leith, in 1775, to 70,430.

The enumeration made in 1791 for the Statistical report of the city, states the total number of inhabitants in the city, suburbs, and town of Leith at 84,886, of which 38,109 were males, and 45,444 females. This enumeration is allowed rather to be under than above the real amount. In some of the parishes lodgers were not included; and it is probable, that had the computation been more complete, from two to three thousand individuals might have been added to the sum total.

In the enumeration made in the year 1801 of the population of Scotland, Edinburgh, its suburbs, and Leith, is stated to contain 82,560 inhabitants. Were this enumeration correct, it would appear that the population of Edinburgh, in the course of ten years, had diminished no less than 2,526; but this is impossible, as during that period the city has extended nearly a fourth part in size, and every house is occupied.

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If in the year 1755, when the city of Edinburgh and town of Leith were not one-third of their present size, the number of inhabitants amounted to 57,195, it is but moderate to say, that the population has been doubled since that time. If in 1791, at a low estimate, the number was 84,886, (and since that time more than fifty new streets have been built), we may safely state Edinburgh, with its suburbs and sea-port *, to contain, at this time, considerably upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants.

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* That this statement is not exaggerated, the increase of one parish since 1801 will indisputably prove.

Population of South Leith parish in 1805, 14,000
Population of ditto in 1801, ... 12,044

Increase, ... 1,956

The population of this parish has increased so much of late years, that at one term more than fifteen families removed from it for want of accomodation.

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OBJECTS OF
NATURAL HISTORY
IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF EDINBURGH *.

EDINBURGH is a favourable station for the practical student of Natural History. From London it is a day's journey to get beyond the garden-grounds. Here, the excursion of a day, or even of a few hours, may fill the box of the botanist with no contemptible spoil. The immediate neighbourhood offers to the beginner, indeed, a profusion of objects in all the three kingdoms of Nature. As the most convincing proof, we shall select a few articles belonging to

* For this account of the Objects of Natural History in the neighbourhood of the city, I am indebted to Mr. P. NEILL of Edinburgh, a young gentleman, whose knowledge and abilities in investigations of this kind will render the present article particulary interesting. To him I also owe the articles *Poultry-market*, (p. 423), and *Fish-market*, (p. 427). J. S.

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each division, and shall specify their *habitats*, or the places where they are found.

I. ANIMAL KINGDOM.

Of the small number of the MAMMALIA which Scotland produces, a very few only can be expected near so large a city. The Fox and the Hare are occasionally seen on the southern declivities of Arthur-seat hills. The Otter inhabits the banks of the Water of Leith, but is seldom observed. The *Whitret* * or Weasel is common; as is also the *Hurchin* or Hedgehog. The common Bat is abundant. The Squirrel (sciurus vulgaris) is naturalized in the nearest woods. In the Frith of Forth, the Seal (phoca vitulina) is continually shewing its black head, and the porpesse (delphinus phocæna) is ever rolling about:—both are frequently entangled in the nets of the Newhaven fishermen; and considerable quantities of oil are extracted from their blubber and liver.

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* Where there are appropriate *Scottish* names, we have thought it might be useful to adopt them: at the same time, we have distinguished them by Italics, and have subjoined either the English or the Linnean name.

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The Whalebone-Whale (balæna mysticetus), and the Grampus (delphinus orca), are occasionally seen. About thirty years ago, a Cachalot-whale, of great size (physeter microps), was stranded on Lord Roseberry's grounds near Cramond, and attracted thousands of spectators from Edinburgh. The enormous size of the head, and the excessive smallness of its eyes, are still talked of by old people; and its tongue is still often compared to a well-filled feather-bed.

A very considerable variety of stationary BIRDS are to be found around Edinburgh. Among these the most beautiful is the Kingsfisher, which inhabits the Water of Leith, and the Blue-backed Shrike, which haunts about Arthur-Seat hills. Besides these, however, some uncommon ones visit us in summer, as the Goat-sucker (caprimulgus Europæus); the *Corn-Crake* or Land-rail, &c. The call of the Cuckoo or *Gouk* is first heard about the lake of Duddingston, whose neighbourhood it frequents, about May-day, and it continues till the middle of June. About this last period, great numbers of Swifts (hirundo apus) seem to delight to spend the evening in darting backward and forward among the high buildings of the Old Town of Edinburgh, uttering perpetual shrieks. Other migratory birds spend

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a part of the winter with us; as the *Snow-flake* (emberhiza nivalis), the *Feltifer* or Fieldfare (turdus pilaris), with its constant companion the Red-wing (turdus iliacus), and sometimes the Bohemia Chatterer. A flock of the beautiful little Norwegian bird fringilla flammea, alighted on the light-house of Inchkeith one evening in winter 1804–5, being attracted by the light. Woodcocks frequently perch on this light-house upon their arrival in the dark evenings of October. The islands in the Frith are, during summer, frequented by the *Kitty-wake* (larus tridactylus; and the *Pictarny* (sterna hirundo); which breed on the Bass rock along with the Gannet or *Solan-goose* (Pelecanus Bassanus). The Cormorant (pelecanus carbo); the *Scart* or Shag (pelecanus graculus); *Scout* (colymbus troile), and Razor-bill or *Marrot* (alca torda), frequent the Frith at all times. A few pairs of the *Dunter-goose* or Eider-duck (anas mollissima) breed annually on Inchkeith and Inchcolm. The *Malmock* or Fulmar (procellaria glacialis), makes his appearance in the Frith in very hard winters; but departs very early in the spring to the northward. The Northern Diver (colymbus glacialis) also comes in severe winters, and has been taken in the Frith as late as April. The Velvet Duck (anas fusca) is common, as is also the Puffin or *Willick* (alca

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puffinus). Duddingston lake is inhabited by the Coot and Water-hen (fulica atra and chloropus), and by the variety of the latter called Fulica fusca by the late Dr. Walker.

The poultry-market of Edinburgh is worth a frequent visit from the ornithologist. Some of the rarer aquatic birds, sent from different parts of the country, occasionally occur on the stalls during winter; the Long-tailed Duck or *Caloo* (anas glacialis), and the Golden-eye (anas clangula), are not uncommon. The White-fronted goose (anas albifrons), the Bean goose (anas fabalis), and the Bernacle (anas erythropus), also occur; together with the Merganser (mergus serrator), and the Dusky Grebe (colymbus nigricans). Ptarmigan, Snipes, and small birds, are also occasionally sold. Among what the poulterers call Snipes, birds of the genus Tringa, particularly Tringa cinerea, morinella, and Grenovicensis, are often included. (See Poultry-Market, p. 423.)

Of the reptile AMPHIBIA we have in the King's Park four species of lizards (Lacerta agilis, vulgaris, palustris, and maculata of Sheppard), here called *asks*—an abbreviation of *askers*, the old English name, but often confounded with the name *asps*, to the great hurt of the harmless li-

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zards. The Blind-worm (anguis fragilis) is sometimes found in banks of loose earth.

FISHES.—A specimen of the rare Opah (zeus luna) was, a few years ago, taken near Cramond, and is preserved in the museum of Peter Walker, Esq. advocate. The short Diodon or Sun-fish (diodon mola) has also been caught at Cramond, and is preserved in the same gentleman's museum. The Sturgeon (acipenser sturio) frequently enters the mouth of the river Almond, and is sometimes killed. The Gar (esox belone) is occasionally caught, but is by no means common. The Saury-pike (esox saurus), which, it seems, is hardly known in the south, occasionally enters our Frith in vast shoals during winter. It is generally named the *Gandannock*. At ebb-tide it is often found with its long curved nose sticking fast in the sludge. The *Sea-cat* or Wolf-fish (anarhichas lupus) is pretty common; sometimes it is got five feet long. The *Bergil*, or labrus balanus of Dr. Shaw, is found in the Frith during summer; together with the *Brassy* or labrus Cornubius. The Basse (perca labrax), and the Bib (gadus luscus), are caught at the same season. The Gemmeous and Sordid Dragonet (callionymus lyra and dracunculus) are very common in the mouth of the Frith.—From a series of observations we

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we are well convinced that these fishes, though ranked as distinct species by Linné and Pennant, are merely male and female of the same species. The male when in the water, or when newly caught, shines with the most brilliant azure and golden tints, and is much admired by the fishers, who call it *gowdie* or *chanticleer*.

A large species of Gilt-head, of a fine silvery hue (sparus dentatus, sparus Raii of Dr. Shaw) is sometimes, though rarely, caught.

The Smooth-hound and the Tope (squalus mustelus and galeus), with the angel-fish (squalus squatina), are occasionally entangled in the fishing nets, and carried into Newhaven for the sake of the oil to be got by boiling their livers. Piked dog-fishes (squalus acanthias) accompany the shoals of herring into the Frith, and are oftener caught than the fishermen could wish, as they are very destructive to their nets. These fish, which are split and dried for food in the north of Scotland, are here allowed to rot on the dunghil; this aversion being founded chiefly on a prejudice at the name of dog-fish.

Conger-eels, nine or ten feet in length, are sometimes, though not very frequently, taken in the Frith.

The lakes of Duddingston and Lochend contain Pike and Perch; the river of Leith, the Loche,

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the *nine-eyed-eel* or River-Lamprey, &c.; but trout are nearly expelled from this river, at least in the vicinity of the city, by the refuse from the numerous distilleries established on its banks.

The fishmarket will occasionally yield the ichthyologist some curious objects. The Saury-pike and Sea-pike may be expected in winter. The Lumpfish, Sparling, and Sea-lamprey occur in spring: And the Gilt-head and Wrasse during summer. (See article *Fish-market*, p. 427.)

INSECTA.—The entomologist finds the objects of his study in every place. The julus oniscoides of Townson, very much resembling oniscus armadillo, is found under stones in the King's Park, generally about an ant-hill. Papilio Artaxerxes has been seen in the marshy grounds of Arthur-Seat hills, overlooking the village of Duddingston: this is accounted one of the rarest British butterflies. Phalangium hirsutum may be found by rummaging among the refuse of the Newhaven oyster-boats:—In the same way may be got a variety of crustaceous insects; cancer araneus; cancer depurator; cancer longicornis; cancer strigosus; cancer locusta; and cancer bernardus, or hermit crab, so named from its always inhabiting a turbinated shell. But the most curious of the small cancri is the cancer phalangium, which, in

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order to deceive its prey, dresses itself with tender marine plants or zoophytes. We have sometimes found it at Newhaven disguised as a plant of fucus sinuosus; at other times neatly dressed out like the zoophyte called flustra truncata. In the skate-nets, which the Newhaven fishers sometimes sink near the mouth of the Frith, cancer Norvegicus is often entangled. On one occasion lately, a large and complete specimen of the rare cancer horridus was thus taken, and brought to the writer of this article. Cancer symnista is found on the shores after heavy east winds. The lobster is occasionally caught; the edible crab or *partain* (cancer pagurus) is very common. Prawns and Shrimps are not unfrequent.

Of the VERMES *intestina*, Leith sands afford the lumbricus marinus, dug up by the fishwomen for bait; and the hirudo muricata is not unfrequently found entwined among the roots of the great *tangle* (fucus digitatus).

Of the *mollusca*, the Cuttle-fish or *hose-fish* (sepia loligo) is common; the sepia octopodia is also found, but is more rare. The bones of sepia officinalis are frequently cast ashore. Doris argo, aphrodita aculeata, echinus esculentus and spatagus, are occasionally cast upon the beach after winter storms, and especially after east

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winds. The holothuria pentacula is at times dredged up in fishing for oysters. The Sea Anemones (particularly actinia crassicornis) every where adhere to the rocks left uncovered at ebb-tide. Two species of very long sea-worms are occasionally brought up from the deep water of the roadstead by the oyster dredges: one is the Nereis flabelligera, the other is a black animal, perhaps nondescript, known to the fishers by the name of the Black-worm. It is often between twenty and thirty feet in length. It may be found in the Newhaven oyster-boats, in the spring-season.

Of *Testacea* above sixty different species are found on the shore, some of them not common. Venus Islandica (*gawkie*), Strombus pes pelecani, and Cypræa pediculus, are got at Figget Whins after storms. Cardium echinatum and ciliare, and Nerita glaucina, are occasionally cast up on the sandy beach behind the glass-works at Leith during winter. Bulla aperta is not uncommon at Caroline Park, where its very light, almost membranaceous shells, are tossed about by the wind. Patella lævis and pellucida, with mytilus discors, are found adhering to the stalks and leaves of the large *tangles* or sea-weed that are thrown ashore in winter, while the roots or clasp-

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ers of these tangles are generally invested with lepas striata, which is rare in England. In short, if the conchologist search the rejectamenta on the beach after high winds, which communicate to the Frith the agitation of the German Ocean, he will never fail to make some acquisitions. Mytylus cygneus inhabits Lochend; mytilus anatinus the Water of Leith.

Zoophyta are to be found in great variety on the shores of the Frith after high winds. But the oyster-boats at Newhaven afford the best and rarest specimens. The oyster-dredge always entangles quantities of sertulariæ, flustræ, &c. which the fishermen call Summer-growth. About thirty species of sertulariæ may thus be got; among others the beautiful sertularia operculata, abietina, cupressina, and fastigiata; the curious *bottle-brush*, or sertularia thuya; with very large specimens of sertularia antennina: to which may be added some species that are less generally noticed, or are rare, particularly sertularia polyzonias, sertularia lendigera, and sertularia muricata. Small specimens of the Fan-coral, Gorgonia flabellum, are sometimes, though rarely, got in the Frith. The coral of the shops (corallina officinalis) is common. Several species of flustra are dredged up with the oysters, particulary flustra carbasea,

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which, according to authors, is rare in many places.

II. VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The hills, rocks, lakes, and shores, which diversify the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, offer a rich field to the botanical inquirer. Even Arthur-Seat hills alone present him with about four hundred different species. Among these some pretty rare plants are numbered: Acrostichum septentrionale, arenaria verna, potentilla verna, salvia verbenaca. Besides these may be found, in the King's Park, two of the rarer of the British gramina, poa rigida, and hordeum pratense; and among the beetling cliffs may be seen two uncommon native shrubs, the Spindle-tree (euonymus Europæus) and the White-beam (cratægus aria). Several plants remarkable for their beauty adorn these hills: among these, the Maiden-pink (dianthus deltoides), the Dropwort (spiræa filipendula), and the Catchfly (lychnis viscaria), deserve particular notice. The margin of Duddingston Lake is enlivened by ranunculus lingua, and stellaria glauca, together with the elegant butomus umbellatus or Flowering-rush. In the appendix to Lightfoot's "Flora Scotica" is a list of plants

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growing in the King's Park, Edinburgh, by Mr. Yalden: to this list may be added, circæa alpina, sanicula Europæa, viola grandiflora, saxifraga tridactylites, alisma ranunculoides, juniperus communis, and many musci, algæ, and fungi: Among the Musci, phascum piliferum, a very minute and rare moss, growing on the bank below the basaltic columns: among the Algæ, lichen coccineus, like drops of blood upon the rocks: and among the Fungi, agaricus terreus, growing in large semicircular tracks on the middle ridge of hills, the deleterious spawn of this mushroom seeming here to occasion those withered traces in the grass which have commonly been denominated *Fairy rings*. Pentland Hills, as might be expected, afford some rare plants; in particular ophrys ovata in Swanston Wood; eriophorum polystachion, and scirpus multicaulis in peat-marshes; with galium pusillum, at the spot generally called Habbie's How. In a wood on the banks of the Water of Leith, near Collington, the magnificent species of Valerian, valeriana pyrenaica, is common, and seems to be indigenous. Two poisonous umbelliferous plants occur in the vicinity of Edinburgh. 1. Cicuta virosa (long-leaved water hemlock or cowbane), too plentiful on the margin of the lake of Lochend: here it frequently proves destructive to cows who browse it, and

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instances are on record of its proving fatal to the human species. In "Birrel's Diary," lately published, this entry occurs: "1568, April 20. Two women eat hemlock at Restalrig, and immediately died." Now, as Restalrig is in the immediate neighbourhood of Lochend, and as the water-hemlock is much more virulent than the common hemlock (conium maculatum), we may with probability ascribe the death of these women to their incautiously gathering the roots of the cicuta. 2. Phellandrium aquaticum (horse-bane or water-hemlock). This is not so deleterious as the cicuta, and it is a rare plant. It is mentioned by Lightfoot as found in the *Loch* of Corstorphine; that *loch* has been long drained, but the phellandrium still exists, in the principal drain of Corstorphine meadow. Roslin and Ravelston Woods afford some of the rarest mosses and other cryptogamia. A considerable number of pretty rare plants is found on the shores of the Frith; particularly poa distans, near Leith; thalictrum minus at Caroline Park; and hieracium umbellatum at Figget Whins. The turf along the shore is finely decked, during summer, with the purple cocks-head, (astragalus hypoglottis); and the drifted sand is variegated with the elegant sea-rocket (bunias cakile), and the curious plant called prickly glass-wort (salsola kali), which is one of those from which

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barilla is made. The Frith affords a considerable variety of submarine plants, about thirty species of fuci, and a good many ulvæ and confervæ: Among the rarest of the fuci, may be mentioned fucus ligulatus, and the minute one, fucus pygmæus.

III. MINERAL KINGDOM.

The great mass of compact blue whin-rock on which the Castle of Edinburgh is built contains much Zeolite, compact, fibrous, and sometimes finely radiated: together with beautiful Tremolite, which is exceedingly phosphorescent. Prehnite is also found in the Castle rock.——The Calton-hill offers a huge mass of trap and porphyry to the inspection of the mineralogist. A quarry near to the buildings of Bridewell, and immediately below the signal-post, displays a section of the hill to a considerable depth: Undermost we find a mass of pudding-stone or breccia, containing a good deal of crystals of felspar, and little balls of green earth: above this is a bed of porphyry, forty feet thick: immediately over this lies a bed of a softer argillaceous substance, in calcareous cavities of which is found the reddish variety of Cubical Zeolite or Analcime, called Sarcite by Mr. Townson on account of its flesh-

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colour.——Arthur-Seat hills exhibit on the south fine basaltic columns: these are in some places invested with a coating of Prehnite, shewing on its surface fine mamillary crystals, of an apple-greeu colour: in the fissures of the basaltes the same mineral is found in amorphous masses, and of a reddish hue. Upon these basaltic pillars a vast platform of breccia is incumbent, imbedded in which considerable masses of indurated sandstone may in different parts be observed. On the breccia rests the huge mass of hill called the Lion's back, composed of basalt. This again is surmounted by the peak of the mountain, also consisting of basalt. Near the lake of Duddingston, a bed of highly indurated sandstone crops out; and in the basalt here, grains of Olivin and of Augite, together with crystals of Basaltic hornblende, may easily be detected.

The bold and lofty amphitheatre of rock called Salisbury Craig consists of whinstone (or greenstone) incumbent on beds of grit and clay. These beds are seen only in one or two places, being generally concealed by the extensive talus or debris, which is accumulated against the front of its crags at an angle of 45°. In one place, however, a quarry of sandstone has been opened *under* the whinstone. The superior induration of the sandstone at the line of contact, has been consi-

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dered as an argument in favour of that theory which ascribes the consolidation of such rocks to internal heat, and which views the common whinstone rocks of Scotland as the unerupted lavas of former ages. In another quarry, near Holyroodhouse, beautiful Radiated Hæmatites has been found, intermixed with Steatite, green fibrous iron-ore, and a kind of clay ironstone approaching to Ruddle. Beds of whinstone and sandstone are here seen to alternate several times. Masses of Heavy-spar (sulphat of baryta) may here be often found adhering to the sandstone. Lac lunæ has also, it is said, been got in the crags, and amethystine quartz crystals are not unfrequent. In some parts of the basalt rock, Compact Felspar may be observed. Near to St. Anton's Chapel some very beautiful spotted Jasper has been dug by the Edinburgh lapidaries; but the vein, as far as easily accessible, has been exhausted. Little masses of augite are abundant in the rock near the chapel.

The sandstone strata which have at different times been laid open in digging foundations of houses in the New Town, particularly near the Customhouse, have been found to be traversed in various directions by veins of greenstone, well known in coal districts by the name of *whin-dikes*. Two such *dikes* are excellently seen in the bed of

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the Water of Leith, crossing the horizontal strata transversely: the one vein is immediately below St. Bernard's well; the other a little higher up the river. In a whinstone quarry at Forth Street, specimens of Cobalt-ore have been found.

Upon Leith shores, nodules of Agate, Carnelian, and Chalcedony, with masses of Chlorite imbedded in Quartz, may occasionally be picked up. The small granite tumblers scattered here and there along the beach, will not fail to attract the attention of the geologist, there being no granite rocks to a great distance around. At Caroline Park, about a mile west from Newhaven, the rocks are finely exposed by the action of the sea: beds of whinstone (grünstein of Werner) here appear to alternate with beds of sandstone, of clay, and of ironstone. The grey rock of Craigiehall hills, (perhaps graustein of the Germans) abounds with Cubical Zeolite (Analcime of Haüy), and with beautiful greenish fibrous Zeolite. The Pentland hills present to the northward large rocks of Felspar in mass, pretty much decomposed, which, from its resemblance to the Petunse of the Chinese, or material from which porcelain is manufactured, has been called Petunse Pentlandica. Where some spots of Logan hill, not far from Habbie's How, are exposed by the action of a rivulet, Chalcedony, striped Jasper, and

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Chlorite, are found. Veins of Heavy-spar (sulphat of baryta) and of Petrosilex or Chert, are observed in different places of the Pentlands. At Gilmerton, the strata being much inclined, have been cut through in mining, and have disclosed a series of mineral beds above a mile in thickness. The beds are of whinstone, limestone, ironstone, sandstone, and coal. Of the last there are sixty different seams, thick or thin, twenty of which have been worked. St. Catharine's well, about three miles S. from Edinburgh, is continually covered with a scum of Naphtha or Petroleum; and to the supposed virtues of this mineral oil is to be ascribed the fame of this well in former times, when its decoration was an object to the monarch of Scotland.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE ROMANTIC SCENERY AND REMARKABLE OBJECTS IN THE ENVIRONS OF EDINBURGH.

EDINBURGH is surrounded with many fine walks, which are much resorted to by the citizens, and are much admired by strangers. The *Castle-hill*, is a high terrace, at the extremity of the Old Town, which commands an extensive view of the subjacent country and the buildings of the city. On the north, the Frith of Forth, the opposite coast of Fife, with its fishing towns scattered along the margin of the sea, are distinctly seen; on the east, the towering top of Arthur-Seat, the Calton-hill, and the cultivated fields of East Lothian, present themselves; and on the south it commands a prospect of the public walk called the *Meadows*, many fine buildings, and the surrounding country, till the view is bounded by the Pentland Hills.

The Calton-hill, a rocky eminence of considerable height, stands almost within the city. On

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its top is the Observatory; now little used, and a signal post. This hill is surrounded with a walk, cut on its side, near the top; and the views from this walk vary almost at every step. Here the city may be viewed as if it were a map, the town of Leith is seen at a little distance, and eastward, along the south side of the Frith of Forth, Musselburgh, and the other small towns in that part of the country, may be observed. The high hill at the mouth of the Frith, where it meets the German Ocean, the Isle of May, and the Bass rock, may be seen from this eminence. On the western side of the Calton-hill is a burying ground, in which are deposited the remains of the late celebrated Mr. David Hume. A large rotund monument, with a simple inscription, marks the spot. A little to the eastward of this burying ground stands the Edinburgh Bridwell. This hill will soon be decorated with a naval monument in honour of the hero of Trafalgar.

The *King's Park*, at the castern extremity of the city, affords many beautiful walks. This park is inclosed with a wall built by James V, and is about three miles in circumference. It consists chiefly of rocky and steep hills, or rather of one hill which rises into three tops. The highest of these tops, called Arthur's Seat, rises with a rugged and steep ascent, to the height of 796

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feet above the level of the sea. From the top of this eminence the view is grand, and remarkably extensive. The metropolis, the German Ocean, the course of the Forth, the Grampian mountains, and a large portion of the most populous and best cultivated part of the kingdom, form a landscape at once beautiful and sublime. That part of the hill on the west which overlooks the city, and is denominated Salisbury Crags, presents a semicircular range of precipitous rocks, which has much the appearance of a mural crown. At the northern extremity of the eastern division of this hill, stand the ruins of the Chapel and Hermitage of St. Anthony. Of the history of the chapel little is known. The fraternity of St. Anthony had a monastery in Leith, the only establishment, it is believed, of the order in Scotland. The seal of this convent is preserved in the Advocates Library. The ruins consist of part of the chapel walls, in which is to be seen the small arched niche for the holy water. At a little distance from the chapel may be traced the ruins of the Hermitage. Farther down the hill is a fine spring of water called St. Anton's well. This well and the neighbouring hill are mentioned in the plaintive Scottish song, "O waly, waly, up the bank."

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On the south side of the hill is a small ridge of rocks, noted for a remarkable echo, sounds being very distinctly returned from Blackford hill, to the westward; and a little to the eastward of this, above the footpath which leads to the village of Duddingston, are a superb range of basaltic columns, of a pentagonal or hexagonal form, from 50 to 60 feet in length, and of five in diameter. At the bottom of the hill in this place is the lake of Duddingston. The greenstone and basalt of which these hills are composed, afford an excellent supply of causeway stones for paving the streets of the city, and many shiploads are for this purpose, transported to London.

ST. BERNARD'S WELL.

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On the northern side of the city, the walk along the Water of Leith to St. Bernard's Well is peculiarly beautiful, and the landscape it presents unrivalled. St. Bernard's Well had been long distinguished for the medicinal virtues of its waters, which are of the sulphureous kind. The qualities of this spring falling under the notice of the late lord Gardenstone, his lordship purchased the property of the well, and erected the beautiful edifice over it, of which the above is a representation. This temple consist of a circle of columns, which are surmounted by a neat dome. In the middle is a statue of Hygeia, the goddess of health. The figure is well proportioned; but it is too large for a near view. Nearly opposite to this temple stands a tower, erected by the late Mr. Walter Ross. It is almost entirely composed of stones with ancient sculptured ornaments, collected from ruinous buildings around. The four heads which decorated the ancient Cross of Edinburgh are built in the wall of this tower. Here also is the baptismal font which belonged to the chapel of St. Ninian's, a religious house which formerly stood near the spot where the Register Office now stands. In the same inclosure with this tower, stands the unfinished effigy of Oliver Cromwell, which was intended by the magistrates of Edin-

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burgh to have been erected in the Parliament Square to the honour of that usurper. But the Restoration of Charles II. putting a stop to this intention, poor Oliver was obliged to give way to the elegant equestrian statue of that monarch which now decorates the square.

On the south side of the city is the beautiful walk called *The Meadows*. This place was formerly a lake called the South Loch; which was drained about the beginning of the last century, by Thomas Hope, to whom it was let on lease. Hope became bound, by the terms of this lease, not only to drain the lake or marsh, but to make a walk round it of 24 feet in width, with a hedge, and a row of trees; and a walk across, from north to south, bordered with lime-trees. This is the origin of the present beautiful walks. The circumference of the Meadows is about one mile and a half. It is to be regretted that, when draining this swamp, it had not been done more completely, as ditches of stagnant water, increased by rains, still remain, and in the heats of summer emit a disagreeable odour, which greatly hurts the pleasure that might otherwise be enjoyed in this charming walk. This will, however, soon be remedied, as the magistrates of Edinburgh have already begun an effectual drain to the sea.

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To the south west of the Meadows lie the downs called *Burntsfield Links*, where the citizens in summer amuse themselves at the favourite Scottish game of Golf, and where the troops stationed in the city generally perform their exercises.

A little farther to the westward is the *Borough Moor*, a large tract of ground, supposed to have been granted to the citizens of Edinburgh by David I. This ground in the year 1513 appears to have been covered with wood, as at that time certain privileges were granted to the citizens who built their houses of the wood of this moor. In the Borough Moor the gallant James IV. reviewed his brave army, (in which were many of the inhabitants of Edinburgh, with their chief magistrate at their head,) before he marched to the fatal field of Flodden.

Near the head of Burntsfield Links stand Gillespie's Hospital and free-school, the former of which occupies the site of an old castellated building, removed a few years ago, called Wryte's House. A little to the south-west of this building, stands Merchiston tower, an ancient building, and once the seat of the celebrated inventor of the logarithms. To the westward of this building the scenery is romantic in the highest degree. A small eminence called Craiglock-

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Hart-hill is well worth the attention of the stranger, from the natural beauties which it displays, and the prospect which is afforded from its summit. North-west from this rises the hill of Corstorphine, beautifully variegated with gentlemens seats, and ornamental plantations. One of the proprietors, Mr. Keith of Ravelston, has, on one part of the hill, famed for the landscape it commands, built two walls, crossing each other at right angles, and in each of the four angles thus formed, a seat is placed, which altogether commands as fine and as varied a selection of objects as is any where to be met with.

HERMITAGE OF BRAID.

South from the Borough-moor, about two miles distant from Edinburgh, is the Hermitage of Braid, the sweetly retired residence of Mr.

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Gordon. It is buried in a narrow vale, between two ranges of low and irregular hills, and is surrounded with wood. The small rivulet called Braid-burn "babbles by" the house, and meanders through the middle of the vale in which it stands. A stone wall incloses the house, the garden, and the trees and underwood by which they are surrounded. The high grounds which rise on each side of this beautiful seat are ornamented with plantations of wood, or covered with furze; though in some places the appearance of the naked rocks add to the wildness of the scenery. The walk along the *burn* of Braid is peculiarly romantic, and is worthy of perambulation.

About a mile to the north-east from the Hermitage of Braid stands the House of Grange, a turreted mansion, formerly these at of the well-known military commander in the reign of queen Mary, William Kirkaldy. In this house too the celebrated historian Dr. Robertson spent the last months of his life. A little to the southward of this house stood the ancient Chapel of St. Roque, with its cemetery. The ruins of this building were pulled down in 1803; but a print of it is preserved in Grose's Antiquities of Scotland, and Arnot's History of Edinburgh. North-east from this, at a place called the Sciennes, are the small

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remains of a monastery of nuns called "Sanctæ Catharinæ de Senensis," of the order of St. Dominic, named from a convent and city of those names in Italy. The lands belonging to this monastery were at the Reformation acquired by the magistrates of Edinburgh.

CRAIGMILLAR CASTLE.

Craigmillar Castle stands about three miles south from Edinburgh. It is of a square form, and consists of a variety of apartments. The great hall is splendid, and well lighted considering the mode of ancient times. On the east end of the hall are blazoned several coats of arms of families with whom the Prestons, who were long proprietors of Craigmillar, were nearly connec-

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ted. On the south side of this hall is what is called the drawing-room. The staircase which leads to the great hall is large and splendid. The roof of the building is still covered with square flags, with a gentle tapering towards the top. The battlements and parapets which surround it are pretty entire. The prospect from the top cannot for variety and beauty be possibly exceeded. A barmkyn, or thick rampart wall, thirty feet high, with parapets, and turrets, encompass the building. The west part of the castle, which is of more modern erection than the other parts, is now unroofed and ruinous. It was built in 1661 by sir John Gilmour, lord President of the court of Session, and for some time was the mansion-house of his family. At what time Craigmillar Castle was built, is unknown. It occurs, however, in record as a fortalice, in a charter in the reign of Alexander II, in 1212, by William, son of Henry de Craigmillar, to the monastery of Dunfermline. An inscription on the gate of the outer rampart, bears the date 1427. In the year 1477, John earl of Mar, a younger brother of James III, was confined in this castle. It was also the residence of James V. for some time during his minority. In 1543 this castle was burnt and plundered by the English. Craigmillar was the frequent resi-

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dence of Mary queen of Scots, after her return from France in 1561. Her French retinue were lodged at a small distance, at the village which, from that circumstance, still retains the name of Little France. An orchard of two acres is on the south side of the castle; but now there are only a few old fruit-trees in it. In the immediate neighbourhood of the Castle, are some excellent freestone quarries.

DUDDINGSTON HOUSE.

Duddingston House, a seat belonging to the marquis of Abercorn, and lately possessed by the earl of Moira, commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, is situated about a mile distant from Edinburgh, on the south-east, near the village of Duddingston. The situation of the house is low; but the building is remarkably elegant, and

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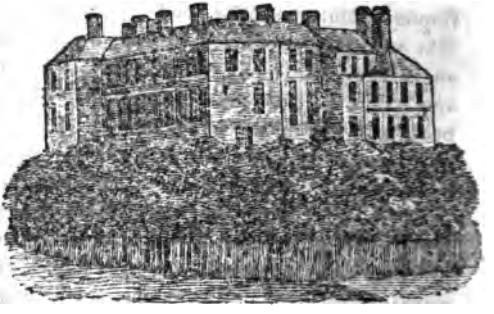
the surrounding grounds are finely laid out. An extensive lawn stretches out in front, encircled with rising wood, and diversified with clumps irregularly scattered over it. An artificial stream, derived from Duddingston *loch*, winds through this lawn, and loses itself in an artificial lake. The stream is ornamented with a Chinese bridge. The view from Duddingston House, though the situation is not elevated, is extensive; and the scenery around it receives an addition of grandeur from the near neighbourhood of Arthur-Seat, which "rears its green head to the sky" at a little distance.



DALKEITH HOUSE.

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Dalkeith House, the seat of the duke of Buccleuch, is about six miles distant from Edinburgh, on the southern bank of the river North Esk, and in the immediate vicinity of the town of Dalkeith. This building stands on the site of an ancient castle, which was long in the possession of the family of Douglas. The earl of Morton, regent of Scotland during the minority of James VI, used frequently to reside at this castle, and it was then commonly styled the "Lion's Den." The present edifice was built by the family of Scot about the end of the seventeenth century. It consists of a main house and two wings, with ornaments of the Corinthian order in front. The hall, the grand stair-case, and the several suites of rooms within, are spacious and elegantly finished. One set of apartments still exhibits the furniture and finishing which were fashionable in the last age. This furniture has been carefully preserved, because it was the present of Charles II. to his son James duke of Monmouth, and his daughter-in-law Anne duchess and heiress of Buccleuch, married to the duke of Monmouth. In Dalkeith House is a fine collection of paintings. The prospect from the house, which is rather low, commands a considerable extent of rich and agreeably varied prospects. The river North Esk passes immediately under the walls, and a

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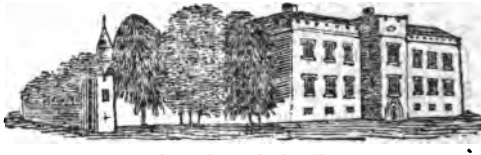
splendid bridge has been built over it at the duke's private expence.



NEWBATTLE ABBEY.

Newbattle Abbey, a seat belonging to the marquis of Lothian, stands on the northern bank of the South Esk, about seven miles south from Edinburgh, and one mile south-west from Dalkeith. It is situated on the spot where formerly stood the ancient Abbey of Newbattle, founded here for Cistertian monks by David I. Part of the ancient building may be still traced, and, what is more, part of the ancient library is still here preserved, particularly a manuscript copy of Froissart's Chronicles, beautifully illuminated. The house contains many fine paintings, and before it, on the bank of the river North Esk, opens a verdant lawn, with some straggling trees of a very great size interspersed. Close by the wall of the park stands the church of Newbattle, with a small village which has risen around it. The town of Dalkeith is within sight; and, by

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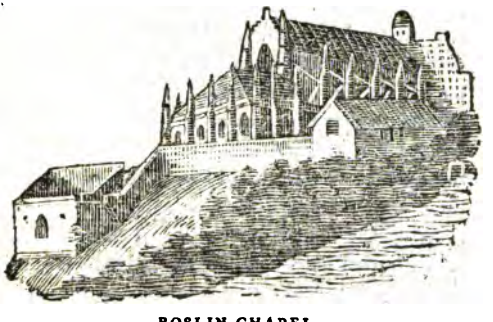
ascending an eminence on either side, a prospect may be obtained of the city of Edinburgh, and its rich and populous environs. On the highest part of the hill above Newbattle, about 680 feet above the level of the sea, are the remains of a Roman camp, of a quadrangular figure, covering nearly three acres of ground. It is now planted with firs. In this neighbourhood have been found Roman armour, and urns containing ashes and bones.



ROSLIN CHAPEL.

One of the most favourite excursions of the citizens of Edinburgh, and of travellers who visit it, is to the village of Roslin, seven miles south from Edinburgh. The romantic scenery and pictur-

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esque views at this place are perhaps scarce to be equalled. The first thing to which a stranger visiting Roslin is directed, is the elegant antique chapel, which stands in the immediate vicinity of the village. This chapel was founded, by William St. Clair, earl of Orkney and Caithness, in the year 1446. In the inside, the chapel is decorated with a vast number of sculptured figures, chiefly representing pieces of Scripture history. Round the range of Gothic pillars * which encircle it are thirteen niches, which most probably were filled with statues of our Saviour and the twelve apostles. At the east end, a little elevated above the rest of the floor, the high altar has stood; and at the west end is a monument, in fine preservation, erected to the memory of George earl of Caithness, who died in 1582. At the front of the third and fourth pillars, between them and the north wall, is a large flag-stone, covering the family vault. Ten barons of Roslin are buried here. By the side of this is a stone, upon which is sculptured a knight, with his legs crossed, and a dog, the emblem of fidelity, at his feet. Leading from the high altar, at the east

* The pillars appear of a verdegris colour, owing to their being covered by a minute plant, of rare occurrence, called by Linnæus *Byssus æruginosa*.

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end of the chapel, is an under-ground apartment, or small chapel, founded by Elizabeth, countess of Buchan, the wife of William above mentioned.

ROSLIN CASTLE.

A little way from the chapel stand the ruins of Roslin Castle, most romantically situated upon a rising ground above the North Esk. It is uncertain when this castle was built. About the year 1100 William de Sancto Clero, son of Waldernus Compte de Clair, who came to England with William the Conqueror, obtained from Malcom Canmore a great part of the lands and barony of Roslin. It might probably be built about that time. In history little or no mention of this castle occurs till the year 1455, when we read of sir James Hamilton being confined in it by James II. It was burnt down in 1544 by the

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English forces under the earl of Hartford. In 1650 it surrendered to General Monk. The modern part of the castle was rebuilt in the year 1569. This part of it was the late general Sinclair's residence, and is yet commonly inhabited during the summer season. The other parts of the castle present only a ruin of great magnitude; large masses of the walls, which are of immense thickness, having here and there fallen down. What remains, however, is sufficient to give an idea of the magnificence and security in which the powerful barons of Scotland lived in former times. The access to the castle is by a narrow bridge, over a deep natural ravine, the sides of which are solid rock. Roslin castle gives its name to a beautiful Scottish song.

HAWTHORNDEN.

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Hawthornden stands about two miles below Roslin, on the top of a steep impending precipice of freestone rock, overhanging the river North Esk. In the face of the rock are seen the loop-holes and windows of the caves or dens from which, in 1341, the brave Alexander Ramsay often sallied out, with his gallant companions, in his predatory excursions against the English invaders. Hawthornden is a building of considerable antiquity; but the time it was first erected is unknown. It occurs in record as a fortalice in the year 1433, but it is apparently much older. One part of it is a large vaulted tower, grafted on the native rock. In the upper part of this building there is a plane-tree growing, of considerable size. The gate of entrance, though of more modern date than the tower, is probably older than the dwelling-house; the iron gate was lately remaining. Under and near the mansion are two ranges of caves scooped out of the rock, probably places to secure the people and their effects in the wars between the Scots and English. The buildings now inhabited were partly rebuilt by William Drummond of Hawthornden, the celebrated historian and poet, in the year 1638. Drummond spent the greater part of his life in this beautiful retirement, and here wrote his History of the Jameses, and his Poems.

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The scenery around Hawthorden, as indeed all along the banks of the North Esk, is beautiful and romantic; and a walk by its course will well reward the trouble of the stranger.

MELVILLE CASTLE.

Melville Castle, the seat of the Hon. Robert Dundas, stands on the northern bank of the North Esk, near to the village and parish church of Lasswade, at the distance of about five miles south-west from Edinburgh, and about three miles west from Dalkeith. The principal part of the building is of a square form, with circular towers at the angles, of elegant workmanship. Two wings, of a less height than the other parts of the edifice, but of equal elegance, are attached to it. Melville Castle, being rather in a low situation, enjoys no very extensive prospects, and is not

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seen from any considerable distance. Some wood is scattered, with much taste, around the house.

PENNYCUICK HOUSE.

This elegant mansion is situated about nine miles between west and south-west from Edinburgh, on the northern bank of the river North Esk, and not far from the village of Pennycuick. The principal front looks towards the north-west, and a handsome portico, supported by eight Tuscan columns, decorates the chief entrance. The principal rooms within are large, and finely proportioned. But there is a peculiar attraction to visit Pennycuick House. This is the hall in the mansion denominated *Ossian's Hall*, the cieling of which is decorated with paintings by the pencil of Runciman, representing scenes from the Poems ascribed to Ossian, the son of Fingal. These paintings, the execution of which hurt the health of Runci-

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man, are of sufficient merit to establish his fame unrivalled as an historical painter, had he executed nothing else. At a due distance from this elegant mansion, is a square of office-houses; and an excellent garden for fruits, flowers, and pot-herbs, is situated in a sheltered low-ground at a little distance. In the pleasure grounds a small rotund building may be observed; it is a model of the temple of Terminus which formerly stood on the banks of the Carron, and was generally known by the name of *Arthur's Oven*.

Barnbougle Castle, the seat of the earl of Roseberry, seated on the shore of the Frith of Forth, is worthy of a visit; and the superb seat of the earl of Hopeton, 12 miles north-west from Edinburgh is still more so.

It would require a larger bounds than the limits of this work admits, to point out all the interesting scenery and remarkable objects within a short distance of Edinburgh. A few of the principal only have been noticed. Local information will be the best guide to the remainder.

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